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TWENTY DROWN AT BAR HARBOR.

Disaster Overtakes Excursionists Who Go to View the North Atlantic Squadron.

LANDING STAGE FALLS.

Sightseers Make an Indiscreet Rush for Steamer and Scores Are Thrown Into the Water.

FIFTY OF THEM INJURED.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Twenty known dead, others unaccounted for, and fifty injured is the disaster of today that is indirectly chargeable to the warships of the North Atlantic Squadron—a far greater fatality than ensued on these ships during the war with Spain. A landing stage collapsed under the weight of scores of sightseers, and they were thrown in the water, many of them to their deaths.

The Dead.

The dead are:
BENNETT, G. H., of Brewer.
BENNETT, MRS. G. H., of Brewer.
BILLINGS, MRS. A. H., Bangor.
BRIDGES, IRVING, of West Hancock.
COLSON, ALBERT, of Levant.
CUSHMAN, CLIFFORD, of Corinth.
DERWENT, MRS. GEORGE, Bangor.
DOWNS, CHARLES W., of Ellsworth.
ESTEY, MRS. HOLLIS W., of Ellsworth.
LANK, ORA N. of Danforth.
LEWIS, MISS, Hampden, Me.
M'CARD, MELVIN, of Corinth.
MURPHY, JOSEPH, of Old Town.
MURRAY, MRS. WILLIAM, of Brewer.
OAKES, MRS. ALONZO P., of Bangor.
SUMNER, MISS GRACE, of Bangor.
STOVER, MRS. CHARLES, Ellsworth.
SWEETZER, F. E., traveling salesman, Portland.
UNKNOWN WOMAN, believed to be a saleswoman for a Boston publishing house.
WARD, MISS LIZZIE, of Bangor.

Come to View Fleet.

The fleet came in this morning, preceded by the Massachusetts on Thursday, and the arrival was known all over the State. The opportunity of seeing the fighting craft led to the arrangement of several excursions, the largest of which were run by the Maine Central railroad.

The first regular train from Bangor, carrying about 1,000 or more of those excursionists, came into Mount Desert ferry at 10:30 this morning. The crowd, in rushing to board the steamer Sappho, which connects the ferry with Bar Harbor, gathered 200 or more upon the landing stage, and the strain, proving too great, it broke, throwing the mass of people into the water about the pilings.

At a late hour tonight twenty bodies had been recovered and fifty of the injured are being looked after at the Hotel Bluffs.

Many Visitors There.

The excitement began this morning with the first boatload of people, which came across quite early. The Maine Central railroad had arranged a series of excursions, and the total number of persons who came reached close to 5,000. Most of the visitors were from Bangor, Buckport, Bremer, Ellsworth, Orono, Hancock, and the many small towns that line the East Division.

The regular train which leaves Bangor at 8:25 started out with over 1,000 people aboard. At the various points along the road hundreds of other excursionists were picked up, so that the train, pulled by two engines and numbering ten passenger coaches, was soon running along with scores of people hanging from the steps, crowding the platforms, and packed tightly in the aisles.

The terminus of the Maine Central is the Mount Desert ferry, and a line of steamboats connect with Bar Harbor, which is about eight miles away. When the train, which was the first of the four excursions over this road, reached the wharf it was learned that the Sappho, the lightest of the steamers which had been delegated to carry the people to Bar Harbor, could accommodate about one-third of the entire number.

Begin the Fatal Rush.

This news spread rapidly through the train and the many who wished to cross with the first started on a rush for the slip. The Sappho lay at the foot of the first slip, under the train shed and within a hundred feet of the train.

The slip, which is about thirty-five feet long and ten feet wide, is built of hickory boards three inches thick and a foot deep. Covering this is a planking of one inch pine boards, and as a final support are three one-inch iron girders running the entire length. A narrow gangplank connects with the boat.

The officials at the ferry realized that the crush at the landing would be great, and extra precautions were taken to prevent the crowd from collecting in too great numbers in the slip, for fear that it might possibly not be able to bear the strain.

Although there were four men at the entrance to the slip, endeavoring to keep the people orderly and make them go slowly and in moderate numbers down to the gangplank, their efforts were unavailing.

Go Laughing to Death.

With great shouting and laughing, the thousand excursionists piled out of the cars and simultaneously started on a rush for the boat. In a minute the four men had been swept aside, and, plunging onward, the crowd of men, women, and children ran down the slip and crossed the narrow plank on a run.

Quickly the passage-way became blocked and scores of the more agile were swarming over from the wharf on the side of the steamer. The crowd, although moving fairly fast, had become quite dense, and in a few moments the slip, which runs down at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, was filled with the tightly packed mass of humanity, wedged in tightly.

Finally the congestion became so great that there were over 200 people on the slip at one time. Behind them were 700 more, pushing and crowding. Everybody was taking things good naturedly and in a holiday fashion.

Plunged to the Water.

Suddenly, without warning, there was a loud report, and the next instant those who had gained the Sappho turned to see the long slip, black with people, part in the middle, and the struggling scores disappear in the deep water about the piles.

It was only the matter of a second, and the landing stage had been completely cleared of people. The broken parts swung easily on their hinges, forming a V-shaped opening. Through it could be seen the many terrified excursionists, fighting for life.

On the wharf proper, and aboard the Sappho, all was wild with excitement. The wails of the women and children were mixed with the harsh shouts of men.

Back in the crowd, still safe upon the wharf, men fled from the terrible sight. In their excitement a few endeavored to assist the drowning, and threw into the water whatever they could lay their hands upon. Some heavy lumber that was cast down struck the victims on the heads, stunning them for the moment. Any sensible attempts at rescue were forgotten.

Rescue Work Begins.

Then Captain Dixon of Sappho and Frederick Sanborn of Portland organized a small rescue party from the crews of Sappho and Sebona. In a few minutes ropes, ladders, and willing arms were pulling out the drowning men and women. A few brave fellows stripped and plunged in to the assistance of the weaker, but their attempts were unavailing, for the drowning ones clutched them and endeavored to pull them down.

Soon scores of men were engaged in the work of rescue, and as the wet and bedraggled ones were fished out they were carried to the hotel on the bluffs, overlooking the scene of the accident. Here the work of resuscitation went on slowly, for there were no doctors present. Telephone messages to Bar Harbor and Bangor soon had a dozen physicians on the scene, and their presence saved at least twenty lives.

Many Prove Heroism.

For ten minutes the work of saving went on and that space was filled with many heroic deeds. One young boy named George Matton of Bangor had induced a small lad, a deaf mute, Howard Gillie, to run away and join the excursionists without his mother's knowledge. The latter sank with the unfortunate ones, but Matton was saved.

Conscience-smitten for having led the boy away, Matton finally singled Gillie out, plunged in, and after hard fighting brought him safely ashore.

Mr. Mason, ex-Chief of the Bangor Fire department, was on the landing stage with his wife when it broke. He is nearly 70 years of age, but managed to save himself. Then, securing a ladder, he lowered it to his wife and hauled her into his arms.

Captain Dixon and Sanborn held a ladder up which over sixty people climbed. The muscular strain was so great that both men are laid up from the effects.

Dr. Frank Whitcomb saved several women and A. T. Greenough of Bangor swam to the assistance of more than a dozen people, whom he succeeded in saving.

Searching for the Dead.

At last, when every survivor had been taken from the water, the work of securing the bodies of the drowned was begun. The freighthouse across the railroad track was opened and on the floor of it the bodies as they were brought up were placed for identification. One of the government divers was secured to aid in the work.

At the hotel, where the injured and half-drowned had been carried, the fifteen or more doctors worked with great energy and the guests of the house gave up their rooms for the accommodation of the saved.

Of those rescued only one, George S. Southard of Bangor, is likely to die.

General Superintendent McDonald ordered a special down from Bangor with every necessity, and in a short while arrangements had been made for burying the dead.

HEARS OF ANTIMARRIAGE RULE

Federation of Labor to Investigate Report Marshall Field & Co. Discharge Employes Who Wed.

The Chicago Federation of Labor proposes to investigate the report that the firm of Marshall Field & Co. discharges young women and men in its employ who get married. After discussion at the meeting of the federation yesterday the matter was referred to the Grievance committee to be investigated.

The subject was brought to the attention of the federation by J. H. Payne, President of the National Boxmakers and Sawers' union, who said: "I am told this has been the practice of the firm for some time. I don't know that it is enforced with reference to all employés, but am credibly informed that it is with the younger ones. As soon as it is learned that any of these is contemplating matrimony, he is told it will cost him his job if he persists in his purpose, and discharge follows if the warning is not heeded. The same is true of young women. I was told the other day of a young man and woman, both employés of the firm, who had been married, and that when the information came to the ears of the management of the firm both were let go. Any such practice is clearly opposed to public welfare. A young man near where I live blew his brains out a short time ago because he wished to get married, and could not because he was being paid only $3 a week."

Whereupon another delegate remarked that any young man 25 years of age who was incapable of earning more than $3 a week ought to blow his brains out.

John G. Shedd of Marshall Field & Co. denied later that any such practice is pursued by the firm. "Sometimes," said Mr. Shedd, "young employés who are reported to intend getting married are called into consultation, in case their pay is small, and cautioned against taking any such step without careful consideration as to whether they can meet expenses. No rule has ever been laid down regarding the matter, however, and no employé ever has been discharged by the firm for getting married."

ALASKA COURT IN FARO ROOM.

Presiding Judge Acts as Witness and Otherwise Conducts Trial in an Original Manner.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Alaskan miners give an interesting account of the manner in which justice is dispensed at Circle City. Edward McConnell, a Klondiker, while on the way to the new Cape Nome diggings, went ashore from the steamer Sovereign at Circle City and was promptly arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal for having participated in a jail delivery at that place fifteen months previously.

When the accused appeared before the United States Commissioner for trial he found the Judge seated behind a faro table, his honor not having taken the trouble to remove the layout. The marshal was installed at a crap table.

Mrs. McConnell accompanied her husband and her intercessions for fair play were met with the advice from the court that McConnell could settle the whole case by paying $500. The defendant refused and stood for a hearing. His counsel, Ira W. Kenwood, objected on the grounds that the court appeared as both Judge and prosecuting witness. The court overruled, whereupon the lawyer said:

"We might produce evidence from sunrise to sunset in this land of six months' sun and it would not change your decision, which was made before the case was called or warrant issued. The Stars and Stripes have waved more than 100 years over a free and independent people, but never before did such a proceeding take place on United States territory."

The court remained firm, and after proving by one witness that McConnell was present at the time the crowd released a prisoner from Circle City jail, held him in $1,000 bonds to answer at Sitka for trial.

CAR FALLS; 27 ARE DEAD.

FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT NEAR BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Passengers Carried Over Unguarded Trestle on Road to Stratford and Crushed to Death by Heavy Motors and Trucks—Road but Recently Put into Operation—Of the Forty Believed to Be on Board Only a Few Escape Alive.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Twenty-three dead bodies lie on the floor of the town hall in Stratford, the result of a trolley accident which occurred at 3:15 this afternoon in Shelton street, at Peck's Pond, about four miles from this city.

Four others have died in the hospitals or at their homes since the accident.

Identified Dead.

SANKS, S., Shelton.
BLEW, MRS. FRANK, AND TWO CHILDREN, boy aged 3 and girl aged 5, Stratford.
BRADLEY, ELIAS E., AND WIFE, Selectman, Milford.
BRENNAN, MRS. PATRICK, 50, Bridgeport.
CARROLL, JOHN, Conductor, Bridgeport.
COGSWELL, HENRY C., Bridgeport, aged 60, employé of New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, member of Board of Education.
COTTER, WILLIAM, 25, Bridgeport; identification not positive.
DORUSE, IRVING, 23, Bridgeport.
GALVIN, DANIEL, Ansonia.
HARVEY, WILLIAM H., 37, Bridgeport.
HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM H., Bridgeport.
HOLMES, MRS. ARTHUR, Bridgeport.
HOTCHKISS, JOSEPH, engineer fire department, Bridgeport.
LANTHEAR, WINTON, motorman, Bridgeport Traction company.
M'CULLOUGH, WILLIAM, Stratford.
M'DERMOTT, PATRICK, 50, Bridgeport.
M'DONALD, MRS., Bridgeport.
M'NALLY, THOMAS, 30, Bridgeport; identification not positive.
OSBORNE, WILLIAM, Stratford.
PITT, ALFRED, 22, Bridgeport.
RING, PETER, 28, Bridgeport.
RUGG, MRS. J. H., Stratford.
TOOMEY, BESSIE, 22, Bridgeport.
WELLS, ORLANDO B., aged 63, shoemaker.

Injured.

BRENNAN, MARGARET, scalp wound.
DELANEY, CHARLES, New York, stock broker; injured internally.
FARRELL, MARGARET, right leg amputated above knee; will probably die.
HAMILTON, GEORGE; scalp wound, injury to leg.
HITT, MRS. SIDNEY A., Bridgeport; right leg fractured.
HILLERCUS, FRED, scalp wound, bruised about the body.
HOLMES, ARTHUR, Bridgeport; contusion about the body, left leg crushed.
KELLY, WILLIAM, Bridgeport; sprained arm.
KRAFT, FRANK, 25, Bridgeport.
OLVIN, MATTHEW; scalp wound, cut and bruised generally.
RUGG, MABEL, aged 5; arm broken.

Car No. 2 of the Milford Street Railroad company left Bridgeport about 2:45 p. m. filled with passengers from Bridgeport, who were taking a Sunday afternoon trolley ride for pleasure.

Most of the passengers were residents of Bridgeport, though there were some from Derby, Shelton, and Ansonia, the last named the northern terminus of the road.

The car was in charge of Conductor John Carroll and Motorman George Hamilton. Both are old and experienced men, Hamilton, the motorman, having been in the employ of the Bridgeport Traction company for five years and never having had a serious accident.

About 500 yards from Peck's Pond bridge there is a down grade in the road. The motormen have instructions to run slowly down this grade, as the road is new, to avoid accidents.

When the car, which was loaded with about forty-five passengers, struck the eastern end of the bridge, the wheels of the forward truck on the right hand side jumped the track.

The car plunged on a hundred feet out on the bridge, the front car wheels tearing up the flooring of the trestle.

Car Falls Fifty Feet.

When out on the bridge fully 100 feet from the place where it was first derailed the front trucks took a quick turn to the right, and in a moment the car, with its forty or more passengers, had toppled over the right side of the bridge and fallen into the bed of the pond below.

The car turned completely over in dropping the fifty feet to the ground below and the two heavy trucks, each with a motor attached to it weighing 1,200 pounds, came down on top of the passengers and crushed the life out of them.

There was no safety rail on the side of the bridge on which the car left the track. In a few minutes after the accident two cars, one coming from Bridgeport and the other from Shelton, met at the scene of the disaster.

It was nearly an hour before the ambulances from the city could reach the place.

The men on the two trolley cars which came to the scene shortly after the accident went immediately to work in removing the dead and injured from the wreck. N. C. Turcott, a conductor on the Derby electric trolley line, was on the car from Shelton with William Hubbell, manager of the dry goods firm of Howard Barbour of Shelton. He and Mr. Hubbell took eleven bodies from the car after the men lifted the car up about four inches. This was sufficient to give a chance to pull the bodies out. There were only eight or ten bodies, so far as Mr. Turcott recalls, lying on the ground at the sides of the car.

The few who got outside the car as it was falling were badly injured and most of them are expected to die.

Patrick McLoughlin, formerly a motorman in Bridgeport, but now a conductor on the Third avenue line in New York City, was on the first car from Bridgeport to arrive at the wreck.

Story of a Rescuer.

McLoughlin said:

"When we raised up the car, freeing the bodies underneath, so we could pull them out, a young woman looked up in my face and said: 'For God's sake, save the baby.' She held a little girl not over 3 years old in her arms.

"I tried to get the mother of the baby out, but she said faintly she was fast by the legs and could not move, until the car was raised. Her legs were crushed.

"I took the child away from the mother's arms and carried it to a house near-by. When I came back the mother was dead."

Frederick Kramer was one of the first at the scene of the wreck. He was in bathing in the Housatonic River, which runs fifty yards away from the pond.

He assisted in raising the heavy trucks from the mass of quivering humanity, and helped to carry the dead up the bank, where they were laid out in rows.

The wagons of the farmers were utilized to carry the dead bodies to the improvised morgue at Stratford.

Each wagon carried three bodies and there were twenty-three to be conveyed to the Town Hall in Stratford, two miles away.

The space in front of the Town Hall was one surging mass of frantic people, all eager to get into the hall to see if they had any friends among the dead or injured.

It was with the utmost difficulty that Sheriff Stagg was enabled to quiet the crowd and persuade them to retire and wait quietly until the identification was completed.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—C. W. Blakeslee, the head of the firm of C. W. Blakeslee & Co., the New Haven contractors who had charge of the construction of the Shelton-Stratford road, accepted no blame tonight for the disaster.

"The trestle at Peck's Mills," he said, "is the highest on the road and the most dangerous.

MANY FACE DEATH ON LAKE.

Two Hundred Lives Imperiled When the City of Grand Rapids Almost Founders.

South Haven, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The passenger steamer City of Grand Rapids, with 200 persons on board, narrowly escaped foundering in midlake last night.

The steamer was bound for Milwaukee, and was thirty-five miles out in the lake when a large amount of water was discovered in the hold. The water was pouring in from many leaks, and, to render the situation more desperate, the engineer was unable to start the pumps.

When the water rose until it was within two inches of the fires the steamer was turned around and head for South Haven.

Passengers Apply Life Savers.

The passengers were awakened and told to prepare themselves for what might happen, and a wild scramble for life saving appliances ensued.

Just before the fires were put out by the incoming water the engineer succeeded in rigging up one of the pumps, which held the water in check until port was reached at 6 o'clock this morning.

Two inches more water would have shut off the supply of steam from the boilers and the steamer probably would have sunk with great loss of life.

Many Almost Overcome.

It was a weary-looking crowd of passengers that disembarked when South Haven docks were reached, shortly after daylight. The terrors of seasickness added to the horrors of a foundering ship in midlake had left their traces, and many were scarcely able to walk up from the dock after they had crossed the gang plank.

The steamer was sunk far in the water, and the sluggish roll of a waterlogged boat was noticeable. The one pump that had stood between impending death and the 200 passengers and the crew was still bravely shooting its stream of water over the side, but the other pumps were useless.

Vessel's Second Trip.

The City of Grand Rapids sailed at 10 o'clock last night. The boat had been laid up all summer, and was only a few days ago again fitted out for the excursion business. One trip was made last week. It is thought that the leaks were due to defective calking when the vessel was fitted out.

RISKS LIFE TO STOP A SUICIDE.

Park Policeman Rood Nearly Drowns in the Lake Off Burton Place—August Zanabaky Lost.

While hundreds of people stood on the lake shore at the foot of Burton place yesterday afternoon powerless to aid, Lincoln Park Policeman P. J. Rood nearly drowned in trying to save a man from suicide. Hampered by his heavy uniform, Rood could not reach the man in time to save his life. Then, exhausted by his efforts, he struck out for shore. The waves were high and several times those watching thought he had sunk for the last time before he reached shore.

Among the hundreds of people who walked along the sea wall near Burton place during the day was August Zanabaky, a laborer living at 525 Noble avenue, Lake View. His actions were suggestive of intended suicide, and Rood kept close watch on him. Back and forth he paced along the wall, and as he neared Burton place, where the crowd was thickest, he suddenly sprang into the water and went down. Rood had lost sight of the man in the crowd, but on hearing the shouts of the spectators he ran to the sea wall and seeing Zanabaky struggling in the water sprang after him.

Hampered by his heavy uniform the policeman reached the drowning man just as he sank for the last time and was unable to bring the body to the surface.

The police of the Larrabee Street Station were notified and several men were sent to recover the body. The rough water on the lake caused it to rise repeatedly and Policeman Killian recovered it by plunging into the water.

Zanabaky was 40 years old and left a widow and two children. He had been despondent for some time over inability to find work.

James Gillett, 37 years old, was drowned in the lake while bathing yesterday at the foot of Cheltenham place, in South Chicago. He was seized with cramps and before other bathers could reach him he had drowned. The South Chicago police recovered the body and took it to an undertaking establishment at 3120 Commercial avenue. Gillett was a carpet layer and lived at 485 Forty-eighth street.

POLICEMAN SHOT BY BURGLAR.

Patrolman Joseph O'Leary Dangerously Wounded by One of Three Marauders He Tries to Arrest.

Policeman Joseph O'Leary of the Hinman Street Station was shot and dangerously wounded at 1 o'clock this morning by one of three burglars whom he discovered leaving a gunsmith's shop at Twenty-second street and Kedzie avenue. One was carrying a shotgun, one a rifle, and the third a revolver.

Thinking they had committed a burglary, the policeman ordered them to halt. Instead of doing so they ran. O'Leary gave chase and the man carrying the revolver stopped, turned, and fired two shots at him.

The first bullet lodged in the policeman's right shoulder, but he continued running toward his assailant and was but a few feet away from him when the second shot was fired.

The bullet entered O'Leary's left breast below the heart and he fell. The three men then fled and escaped.

O'Leary was taken to the County Hospital, where it was said his wounds were likely to prove fatal. He was able to give only a slight description of the men. One, he said, wore light trousers and a fedora hat. Owing to the meager description of them the police have little hope of apprehending the burglars.

O'Leary is married, and lives at 1116 South Hoyne avenue. He has been on the force several years, and has been detailed at the Hinman Street Station most of the time. He bears the reputation of being a brave officer.

BOY TRIES TO KILL DETECTIVE.

Robert Price, 14 Years Old, Draws a Revolver When Arrested by Policeman George.

Robert Price, 14 years old, made a desperate attempt to escape last night when he was arrested by Policeman George of the West Chicago Avenue Station. He drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the patrolman, but was knocked down by a blow from the policeman's club. Price, with four other boys of his age, it is said, had robbed Frank Bozacki, 15 years old, of a watch and chain and $1.50. The robbery occurred at Union street and the Chicago and Northwestern tracks. George pursued the boys and caught Price. His companions escaped.

NEW PLANS FOR SAMOA.

NATIVES GIVE UP ARMS AND SIGN PACT WITH COMMISSION.

Chiefs of Both Factions Accept Scheme of Abolishing Kingship and Having a White Man for Executive—Proposal Now to Be Submitted to the Three Powers — Cruiser Badger Brings 3,500 Rifles to This Country—Commissioner Tripp's Statement.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The United States cruiser Badger returned from Samoa today, having on board Bartlett Tripp and Baron Sternberg, the American and German members of the Samoan commission. The English member, C. N. E. Elliot, went from Apia to New Zealand to visit relatives. Messrs. Tripp and Sternberg depart for Washington tomorrow night.

On board the Badger are 3,500 rifles which the commissioners took from the followers of Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu. In speaking about these arms Mr. Tripp said:

"The commissioners on their arrival at Apia May 13 last saw at once that the natives would have to be disarmed if peace was to be restored and the commission placed in a position to accomplish anything definite. All the white people on the islands, including the naval officials and the missionaries, thought disarmament was impossible. The commissioners made up their minds to have it done. Mataafa and his chiefs were sounded on the subject. They were told that the Malietoa Tanu people would be compelled to give up their arms if they did so. Negotiations were carried on quietly, but in a determined manner.

"The Mataafa people wanted to know if they would receive pay for their guns. We had no power to reimburse them. We promised, however, that after peace was established and we returned home that they should be compensated for their arms or the latter would be restored to them.

"On May 31 last the Mataafa people surrendered to us 200 guns. General surprise was expressed at their action. The Malietoa Tanu faction a day later surrendered their arms, the latter including 700 rifles from the English man-of-war at Apia. The Mataafa people soon came in with the remainder of their weapons. The commissioners will recommend that the natives be paid for the guns.

Plan of Government.

"Now as to the form of government the commissioners have decided upon for the Samoan Islands, we think we have accomplished something definite. I cannot talk about what we have agreed upon. Only three copies of the proposed form of government are in existence. These are in the possession of the three commissioners and are intended for their respective governments. While in a general way some of the features of this proposed form of government are known, it is not true that the document has been given out for publication here or anywhere else. Any representations to the contrary are false. The article purporting to be our report which was generally published was fictitious.

"It is true that the proposed government provides for a white man as administrator of the island—the Governor General, in other words. He will take the place of a Samoan King. Much of the trouble in the islands has been due to the fact that the natives have always had an elective instead of a hereditary King. The natives realize that fact themselves. Malietoa having resigned as King, that troublesome proposition is now at an end. By having a white administrator in supreme control, it is the hope of the commission that peace will be permanent in the islands. There will also be consular representatives, but their authority will be more curtailed than at present. The natives will be allowed local self-government. The idea of the commissioners is to let the natives govern themselves as far as possible.

Natives Approve Commission's Plan.

"We believe that the government we have recommended meets with general approval on the part of the natives. The three drafts or copies we have are signed by thirteen Mataafa chiefs and a like number of Malietoa head men. Before drafting the scheme we visited every district and island save Manua. Some chiefs from the latter island were seen. In all the districts meetings were held, where we exchanged views with the natives. Many good suggestions were obtained in this way. Finally a big council was held. On that occasion 450 chiefs met us. There was an equal number from the Mataafa and Malietoa factions. It was a unique and picturesque gathering.

"Lauti, a Mataafa chief, read a lengthy statement, embodying his views as to a form of government. It contained many points we had already decided upon. This coincidence was not strange, because of the fact that we had previously exchanged views with the natives as to what was best for them. It was the day following this meeting that twenty-six chiefs, thirteen from each faction, signed our three drafts of the proposed government. The plan will have to be ratified by the three governments before it is enforced.

"Chief Lauti is a fine orator. He would rank as an orator in any country. Chief Fati of the Malietoa following is also an able speaker. Chiefs Lemanu and Wou can also be placed in the same category. When Chief Lemanu bade us good-by he remarked: 'You are not going back home to make fools of yourselves.' He explained his somewhat singular remark by saying: 'You will tell your people that you made peace at Samoa. We do not want to disappoint you. We will keep our word with you. We will keep peace.' Chief Lemanu belongs to the Mataafa following."

Says Chambers Is to Resign.

Mr. Tripp admitted that Chief Justice Chambers had returned to this country with the intention of resigning. He denied that there had been any friction between Justice Chambers and the commission, and insisted that all along there has been the utmost good feeling. He did not know at what time Chambers would resign, nor did he know what effect the resignation would have.

Claims Arising from War.

"Yes," Commissioner Tripp went on, "we prepared a confidential report regarding the fight at Samoa last spring. I cannot discuss the character of mine nor even intimate whom I think responsible for the unfortunate loss of life. Considerable damage resulted from the bombardment and claims aggregating $500,000 are being prepared. The commissioners had no authority in that matter."

QUITS BOSTONIANS, NOT STAGE.

Intimated That Jessie Bartlett Davis Probably Will Be Seen with Some Other Organization.

Crown Point, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Regarding the announcement that Mrs. Jessie Bartlett Davis would soon leave the Bostonians and the stage, Will J. Davis today said she had refused to reëngage with the Bostonians, but did not believe she would retire from the stage. He intimated that she would be seen with some other organization.

MEXICAN TROOPS MOVE TODAY.

After Mobilizing a Strong Force the Active Campaign Against the Yaquis Is to Begin.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 6.—Information received here today by private advices is to the effect that the Mexican army will open up active and continual warfare on the Yaqui Indians tomorrow. For a week the Mexican soldiers already in the Yaqui territory have been engaging the Indians until the main body of troops could be mobilized. In doing this they have lost quite a number of their soldiers, while the Indians lost comparatively few warriors.

The Indians have already waded rather deep in blood, according to official advices, having killed something like 100 miners and as many soldiers.

It is given out that, taking up the line of march tomorrow, the Mexican troops will advance directly into the mountains and give the Indians no time to rest from one attack to another, in the hope that by this procedure they will be worn out in short order and either surrounded or be killed.

VESSELS SINK IN COLLISION.

Steamer Morley and Car Ferry Lansdown Go to the Botton of Detroit River.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—As a result of a collision early this morning the steamer W. B. Morley, with a cargo of hard coal, lies sunk in the river two blocks above Woodward avenue, and the car ferry steamer Lansdown is sunk in its slip at Windsor.

The Morley was bound up, having hard coal for Duluth. The Lansdown, one of the Michigan Central car ferries, was crossing the river from Detroit to the Canadian shore. There was some mistake in signals and the two boats came together with a terrific crash.

Immediately both Captains headed their boats for the shore. The ferry was headed for Canada and kept on that way. The water was pouring through a huge rent in its stern, but the vessel reached its own slip before it sank. The Morley went to the bottom when 300 feet from the dock at Detroit. Both crews escaped.

A diver has been patching up the Lansdown today, and expects to have the water pumped out and the boat raised by Tuesday noon.

TO REST BESIDE JOHN BROWN.

Remains of Men Killed in Harper's Ferry Raid Brought North—Roosevelt to Attend Funeral.

Lake Placid, N. Y., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A casket containing the remains of seven of John Brown's followers in his raid upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was brought here today and turned over to the town authorities for burial. The graves of these men were located by a man who assisted at the burial.

The names of the seven were Oliver Brown, Stewart Taylor, William Thompson, W. H. Leeham, Dauphin O. Thompson, Dangerfield Newby, and Lewis S. Leary, the two latter being negroes. Oliver Brown was a son and William Thompson a son-in-law of John Brown. Their bones will now be placed close to the grave of John Brown near this town.

Governor Roosevelt has promised to attend the funeral and President McKinley has been invited and may be present. A monument will be erected.

MRS. BENJAMIN GROSSCUP DEAD

Mother of the Chicago Jurist Expires at Ashland, O., in Her Seventy-ninth Year.

Ashland, O., Aug. 6—Mrs. Benjamin Grosscup, mother of United States Judge P. S. Grosscup, died this morning. She was 78 years of age and had been married fifty-seven years. Her husband and four children survive her, the latter being Judge P. S. Grosscup, Benjamin S. Grosscup, Western general counsel for the Northern Pacific railroad; Fred Paul Grosscup, a manufacturer of Charleston, W. Va.; and Mrs. Cyrus E. Lehman of Redlands, Cal.

Friends of Judge Grosscup in Chicago have watched for news from Ashland, O., where for some time the Judge himself was ill. The news of the death of his mother, although not a surprise, occasioned deep regret among the friends of the federal court jurist.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUG. 7, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:

Threatening; warmer by afternoon or night; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Sun rises at 5; sets at 7:11.

Moon sets at 7:34 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Twenty Drown at Bar Harbor.
  Car Falls—27 Are Dead.
  Samoans Accept New Plans.
  Closing Act in Dreyfus Drama..

2 General News of New York.
  Sheehan Calls Croker a Traitor.
  Supply of Gold Certificates.

3 Fix Blame for Cuban Loss.
  German Union Protests.
  Mrs. Ellen Jebb Allen Praised.

4 Chicago Wins and Loses.
  Tommy Britton's Great Promise.
  Century Road Race to Elgin.

5 Bishop Janssen Forces Crisis.
  Cable Train Runs Away.

7 Berlin News and Comment.
  Laboring Men in Demand.
  Fishing in Newfoundland.

9 Gain Over 170 Millions.
  County Democracy Plans a Trip.
  Engines as Smoke Nuisances.

10 Financial Situation in London.
  Chicago Markets.
  Sunday Sermons.
  Big Meeting of Abstainers.

12 Ingersoll's Memory Is Honored.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Short Story.
8 Society.

Pages.
8 Paris Gossip.
9 Lake Marine.
10 Commercial.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	La Champagne	
PHILADELP'A	Waesland	
NEW YORK	Menominee	
QUEENST'WN		Umbria
SOUTHAMP'N	Barbarossa	Pr. R. Luitpold

EXTRA.

3:30 A. M.

DREYFUS TRIAL IS IN PROGRESS.

Curtain is Already Raised at Rennes on Final Act of the Tragedy of a Century.

SCENES AT THE OPENING.

Extraordinary Measures Taken by France for the Safety of Prisoner and the Court.

TROOPS LINE EVERY STREET

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, Aug. 7, 7:15 a. m.—The Dreyfus trial has begun. Promptly at 7 o'clock the court huissier, or bailiff, called the court and announced the trial was about to begin.

Dreyfus, the prisoner, was safely taken to the courtroom, the passage from his prison being quickly effected shortly before 6 o'clock.

The immense crowd surrounding the Lycee was kept back by soldiers and mounted police, who were everywhere in large numbers.

Former Ministers Hanotaux and Lebon, General Mercier, and Paul Cavaignac entered the courtroom soon after the prisoner. They were followed soon after by other prominent witnesses.

Every ticket-holder was in his seat long before the opening of the trial.

The government officers, without exception, exhibited the best of good humor.

The scenes outside the Lycee were orderly, despite the large crowd. There were no demonstrations.

Night Before the Trial.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, Aug. 6.—Tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock the greatest trial of the century and one of the greatest of history opens. The trial is significant as demonstrating the triumph of justice, supported by public opinion, over seemingly insurmountable objects. Owing to the political ambitions of unscrupulous men the Dreyfus case has been made the scapegoat of every evil which has afflicted France since the commencement of the affair.

The army used Dreyfus as a whip to drive on the Nationalists in an effort to overturn the republic.

The anti-Jew party served Dreyfus as a menace to the life of France itself, endeavoring to stir up civil war by leading the country into the throes of religious strife.

The Socialists used Dreyfus to get into power. Europe aghast, witnessed the presence of a Socialist, the leader of the chief party preaching the equal division of all property, in a Republican Cabinet.

Dreyfus, while enduring martyrdom, shut up in a cage, weighed down by irons eating into the flesh itself, suffocating in one of the most terrible climates in the world, has served as a pretext to every base and ignoble end during five long years.

Other Side of the Picture.

The other side of the picture brings consolation, for the prisoner also served to demonstrate what is good in France. A sense of justice has established real equality among her citizens. High and low have been forced to answer in the case of justice, and testify before its Supreme Court of civil and military law. Sorrow has trod in the wake of the Dreyfus affair. Death has gleaned a harvest. Homes have been broken up, proud men disgraced, and great Generals punished.

The silence of the grave has fallen on Sandherr, Henry, Le Mercier, Picard, and Lorrimer. Esterhazy roams in foreign lands, a Cain among his brother men. Even the Czar and Emperor William have been compromised in the case.

Political men have not escaped. Cavaignac's career, which promised to lead him to the Elysée, has been blasted. Lebon and Gullain have no longer a future in political life. Dreyfus, whom both plotted to dispose of, appears tomorrow before his Judges, and the sympathy of the entire world is with him and his faithful wife, a heroine among women, and a model of devotion to whom the work of revision is due.

Where Trial Will Be Held.

The Lycée is situated upon a fine site, opposite the Manutention Building, and near the prison. Dreyfus, the prisoner, will be escorted in a cab driven by an agent of the police and guarded by many others. The transfer of the prisoned to the Lycées will be effected as quickly as possible. The audience-room where the trial will be held is a vast hall lighted by enormous windows opening on the street and five court yards. The ceiling is high. At one end is the platform, on which the Judges will be seated. The commissioner of the government, Major Carriere, Dreyfus, Labori, and Demange will be upon a platform surrounded by a railing and reached by steps from each side. The central walls are decorated by red panels, upon which are inscribed the names of celebrated men of France—Chateaubriand, Lamennais, Dupont des Longes, Jules Simon, Le Sage, Brigeux, Surcouf, and others.

Behind the Judges hangs a magnificent painting of "Christ Crucified." Under it rests a bust of the President of the republic, Emile Loubet, who has steered the bark of the government towards truth and justice. The chairs are all upholstered in red velvet.

The witnesses will have special seats assigned to them in the center of the hall, and the public will be limited to a number of special places, while the sides of the hall will be entirely occupied by the press, whose seats will be numbered and distributed by lot. The hall will be reached by a large double door and a vestibule in front.

Dreyfus will leave his cell by a secret passage specially constructed to traverse the Manutention court yard and building and enter a cab in front of the Lycée and drive directly to the door of the trial hall.

Kergus Barracks, containing 500 gendarmes, is situated next to the Lycée.

Besides the big trial room several additional rooms have been set aside, in which members of the council may deliberate, for witnesses, and for the press.

Opening the Proceedings.

When the audience is seated the Huissier, rising, will say:

"Gentlemen, the honorable members of the Council of War."

Then the whole audience will rise and uncover, and the military Judges will file slowly in.

Colonel Jouaust, the President, in full uniform, with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, will be at the head, and beside him Colonel Jourdy, the substitute President; then will come Major Carriere for the government, and after him Major Debrongniard, having Lieutenant Colonel Lucas as a substitute; Major Debreon, with Major Boucher for a substitute; Major Profilet, with Major Couchard as substitute; Major General Captain, with Major Peyronnet as substitute; Captain Parfit, with Captain Gidgnot as substitute.

Captain Beauvais Caupois, the recorder, enters last with the substitute recorder. When the Judges have taken their places and the audience is reseated, President Jouaust will solemnly order the Huissier to call the affair Dreyfus. The decision of the Cassation Court will then be read by the recorder granting the revision trial.

Prisoner Will Come Forth.

The President after the close of the reading will demand that the accused be brought forth.

This will be the sensational moment of the trial. On the first day upon the prisoner's appearance his identity will be established by name, age, and calling, the witnesses' names and professions will follow. The President will then invite the witnesses to retire and they will not be allowed to assist at the debate until after they have given their evidence. Once the witnesses have left the trial hall the President will declare the debates open and command the act of accusation, which consists of Carriere's report, to be read. Major Carriere, speaking in the name of the government, will read all accusations against Dreyfus and all in favor of Dreyfus, which the study of the dossier permit him to draw up. It is believed he will not make any conclusions, but will allow the military Judges to draw their own inferences.

Witnesses to Be Called.

After Carriere's report witnesses will be called in the following order:

First, Casimir-Perier and then General Mercier, afterwards successively General Billot, General Zurlinden, General Chanoine, Mme. Henry, Junge, Bertulus, General Roget, Colonel Picquart, General Boisdeffre, General Gonse, Colonel du Paty de Clam, Cochefort, Surety General; Archivist, Gribelin; Esterhazy, Mme. Pays, Captain Cuignet, General Deloye, Major Lauth, Captain Junck, MM. Valdant, Bertin, Gendron, D'Aboville, Fabre, Besse, Bollenger, Jeannet, Maistre Roy, Deanvieu, Duhatlet, Lanquety, Maurel, De Dionne, Lerond, Penot, Risbmorg, Curé Billet; Capiaux, Roche, Grenier, Guerin, Desvernines, Cordier, Fleur, Galli, Grandmaison, Savignan, Stroye, Weil, Gobert, Bertillion, Valerio, Teyssonnieres, Charavay, Pelletier, Couard, Varinard, Belhomme, Meyer, Moliner, Giry, Lebon, Hanotaux, Chanoin, Paleologue, Delaroche, and Vernet.

Impressive Oath Taking.

Each witness will take the oath in the presence of the Christ crucified, which is hung on the wall behind the Judges. The ceremony will be intensely interesting, and the order in which the witnesses are called shows the development of the case, and the time each person, one after the other, played a rôle in it.

Demange and Labori, lawyers for the defense, have a right to ask any questions of the witnesses, but it must be done through President Jouaust.

To Appear for Defense.

After the witnesses for accusation are heard the witnesses for the defense will be called. They are Captain Lebrun Renaud, Senator Scheurer-Kestner, Senator Trarieux, Professor Bourgeoise Painlove, Jacques Hadamard, Bernard Charles, Meyer Defonds, Lamotte Buryerre, Paul Ribon, Charles Deffes, General Sebert, Major Hartmann, Major Ducros, Captain Carvallo, Captain Freystaetter, and Major Forzinetti.

Two Will Be Absent.

At least two witnesses will not respond to their names. Esterhazy is afraid to come, and Scheurer-Kestner is lying ill in Paris from worry over the Dreyfus case. The Council of War, after hearing all the witnesses, will turn to the prisoner, who will be interrogated by the President, Colonel Jouaust, and then the commissaire of the government will plead the case in the name of the government. The last to speak will be Demange and Labori, lawyers for the prisoner. The Judges will then retire to deliberate upon the case, and when the decision is reached their reëntry will be as solemn as the first, the audience rising uncovered, while the Judges file in. The decision will be read by the Recorder.

Four Possible Decrees.

The final decree will be one of four—acquittal, for which the whole world hopes; recondemnation and enforcement of the first sentence; partial condemnation; or ordering a new inquiry and leaving the Dreyfus case where it was the day the order of revision was pronounced by the Court of Cassation.

Dreyfus has three resources for appeal—irregularity in the composition of the military court, trial by the Cassation Court, and pardon from President Loubet.

The general belief is for acquittal, the government having used every pressure possible to allow the council of war to judge according to their consciences.

Remarkable People at the Trial.

The audience will be the most remarkable ever assembled, as many members of the French nobility will drive miles at daybreak from their châteaux to assist, and among those who will be present are: Arthur Meyer, Octave Mirabeau, Andre Lebon, Deputy Brice, Mme. Severine, Mme. Marguerite Durand, Mme. Jousselin, Cornely, Hermann, Paul Philippe Herve, godson of the Duc d'Orleans; Fernand Rodays, Simond Dieneyt of Quesney de Beaurepaire's paper, Ernest Judet, and Yves Guyot.

Zola will not be present, but will be represented by a secretary.

Will Keep to Bordereau.

M. Labori holds that according to the decision of the Cassation Court, confirmed by the instructions of the government, the trial will be kept strictly within the limits designated by the discussion of the bordereau.

Concerning the bordereau, General Mercier, it is said, reserves something sensational, which his intimate friends have been unable to discover.

Upon the question of communications in the secret dossier, General Mercier and Casimir-Perier will have a discussion over the orders given during the Picquart trial in 1894 not to open the secret dossier excepting before the Council of War, and to keep Casimir-Perier, who was then President of the republic, posted. The President was not kept posted, and Mercier may be disqualified as a result of the incident. Two secret sessions will be held, one to display the ultra secret dossier before Dreyfus and his lawyers, and the other for the discussion of the secret dossier also before the prisoner and his defenders. It took the Cassation Court five days to examine the secret dossier, but the same time will not be necessary in the Council of War, which will do the work more quickly.

Crowd at Hotel Moderne.

Casimir-Perier, who arrived today, accompanied by his secretary, is comfortably settled in the Hotel Moderne in room 15. Colonel Picquart is at the same hotel in a gay humor.

Boisdeffre, Andre, and Lebon arrived tonight and are also at Hotel Moderne. The City of Rennes is teeming with excitement and may be described as a mêlée of police, journalists, and curiosity seekers. The government officials are all on the qui vive.

Defense Confident of Acquittal.

Mme. Dreyfus is awaiting the trial with agonized interest, but is confident of acquittal.

Dreyfus is calm. The husband and wife spent a happy hour today together, encouraging each other, and all the Dreyfus family are upholding one another in the final moment.

Rennes Animated, but Orderly.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rennes, Aug. 6.—The town is extremely animated today, but everywhere perfect tranquillity prevails. Public interest is concentrated upon the arrival from Paris of various personages likely to figure in the trial of Captain Dreyfus.

Among these are Generals de Boisdeffre, Gonse, and Roget, all in Mufti; M. Godefrey Cavaignac, former Minister of War, and M. Casimir-Perier, former President of France.

A large crowd which had gathered around the railway station greeted the Generals on alighting from the train with cries of "Vive l'Armée." The revisionist spectators responded with "Vive la Republique," but there was no disturbance.

M. Casimir-Perier decided to walk to the hotel, hoping that he would not be recognized, but his identity soon became known and a large crowd followed him.

Adopt Stringent Precautions.

The authorities deem it wise to maintain the most stringent precautions for the safety of the former President, and six gendarmes now patrol the front of the hotel where he has apartments, while a number of detectives watch the entrance hall closely and scan all arrivals.

REINACH EXPLAINS THE PLOT.

French Author Says Dreyfus Case Is Not Complicated When True Facts Are Fully Understood.

New York, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Joseph Reinach, one of the most prominent leaders of the Dreyfusards in Paris, in an open letter to the Times, says:

"No story is more complicated in appearance than that of Captain Dreyfus, but, in reality, there is not a single point which can be more simple. It confines itself to the manner in which the bordereau, the work of Esterhazy, has been attributed to Dreyfus.

"Esterhazy, when he was denounced by Mathieu Dreyfus (on Nov. 15, 1897), began by saying that Captain Dreyfus had forged his handwriting. But it was shown that Dreyfus had never even heard Esterhazy spoken of and that he never had in his possession any specimens of the other's penmanship.

"Moreover, it was established before the court (the Cour de Cassation) that the waterlined paper on which the bordereau had been written was of a kind habitually used by Esterhazy. Finally, Colonel Von Schwarzkoppen (the German military attaché in Paris when Dreyfus was convicted) affirms on his honor that he has never had any acquaintance with Dreyfus; on the other hand, Esterhazy has admitted that he had visited Schwarzkoppen for eighteen months.

"And now Esterhazy invents a new lie. He pretends that he belonged to the Contre-Espionnage (a corps of spies set to watch government spies).

"But that is denied by all former Ministers (of War) and by all the officers of the general staff.

"The truth is simple. Esterhazy, an adventurer and mercenary, was a spy in the pay of Prussia. Captain Dreyfus was condemned in his place for two reasons: First, because his handwriting vaguely resembled that of Esterhazy; second, because his principal accuser before the court-martial was Henry, who had succeeded in gaining the confidence of all his superior officers and who was Esterhazy's partner (in treason).

"When the truth was discovered, principally by Colonel Picquart (then chief of the Secret Intelligence department) and Scheurer-Kestner (Vice President of the Senate) it seemed so extraordinary to our county, carried away by lesprit militaire, that it refused for a long time to believe it, in spite of evidence. The general staff had the audacity to perpetuate its error and has concealed its action by crime and perjury.

"The clerical party was opposed to revision because Dreyfus was a Jew. The Radical Republican and the government press expressed scarcely any opinion. In the meantime a few men succeeded in presenting before the conscience of France the great and terrible problem."

Mr. Reinach is a well known publicist and Oriental traveler, whose books won for him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, while his politics—he avowed himself simply as a "patriotic Republican"—caused an admiring constituency to elect him Deputy.

He has lost both the cross and his seat in the Chamber through his efforts in the cause of truth and justice. Other indignities have been heaped upon him.

SHERIFF PREVENTS LYNCHING.

Clyde Jones, Charged with Abduction at Peru, Ind., Protected from Mob Violence.

Peru, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Plans laid for the lynching of Clyde Jones, charged with the abduction of Nellie Berger, were frustrated last night by the energetic measures of Sheriff Dunn. Jones is still confined in the jail here and protected by a strong force of deputies. Warning was given that the officers would not hesitate to shoot if an attack was made on the jail.

Bad Complexions Need
Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents. Lovely, harmless beautifier; marvelous results.

AS MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

PARALYTIC OFFERS HIMSELF FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND.

Desire to Become a Subject for Any Medical College, Even Though It Should Mean Death, Is the Heroic Sentiment Entertained by a Hoboken Man — Mrs. Belmont Occupies the Old Vanderbilt Pew at Newport —General Gotham News.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Aug. 6.

Paralytic Would Be Martyr to Science.

"I would like to offer myself to any medical college in New York as a living subject of paralysis for the doctors to practice upon, even if it would mean death to me." This statement was made by Herman Abel, 28 years old, at his home, 70 Park avenue, Hoboken, today. Mr. Abel has been a suffered from paralysis for two years, and deeply sympathizes with the unfortunate little ones in Poughkeepsie, an account of whose illness from the disease he has read in the newspapers.

Mr. Abel says that his symptoms are nearly the same as those described by Dr. D. M. Sheedy in the Poughkeepsie cases.

He was troubled with pains in the head, which was followed by fever. After two weeks his spine weakened, and he lost use of his legs.

Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Poughkeepsie today. This latest jump in the spread of the strange disease has thoroughly alarmed the city, and parents are becoming panic stricken.

The first case to be reported today was that of Annie Fitzpatrick, who lives in Gifford avenue. The symptoms were identical with those of the victims already reported. The child complained last night of pain in one of its legs.

News of two more cases came from Wappingers Falls. One of the sufferers is a baby girl 16 months old. This is the youngest victim yet reported, and it develops that she had been ill for three weeks. She was taken with a pain in one leg, followed by fever.

In the other case from Wappingers Falls the sufferer is 4 years old, and has been ill for two weeks.

Mrs. Belmont Occupies Old Vanderbilt Pew.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont attended divine services in Trinity Episcopal Church, and occupied for the first time in several years the pew that once belonged to her former husband, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. The last time Mrs. Belmont sat in the seat it was as Mrs. Vanderbilt. She walked up the main aisle to Pew No. 78, that for many years had stood in the name of W. K. Vanderbilt. She opened the door without hesitation and entered. Then, while all eyes were upon her, she dropped on her knees for prayer.

In the W. K. Vanderbilt divorce settlemen Pew No. 78 was deeded to W. K. Vanderbilt Jr. by his father. A week ago young Mr. Vanderbilt conveyed the Trinity pew to his mother, Mrs. Belmont.

It has been Mr. Belmont's intention to place in the Trinity church a tablet in memory of his mother, and, in order to get the sanction of the corporation to do this, it is necessary to be a pew owner and a member of the Corporation of Trinity. Mr. Belmont, through his wife, can now carry out his desire.

While Mrs. Belmont was at church, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was visiting his and her son at Belvoir.

Newcomb, Now Insane, Long Feared Such Fate.

H. Victor Newcomb, adjudged insane on Saturday by Justice Fitzgerald, long feared the fate that has overtaken him. With his father's riches he was convinced that he inherited his mother's madness. Mr. Newcomb is now under treatment in a sanitarium at Central Valley, N. Y., the victim of melancholy mania. Nearly fifty years ago Mr. Newcomb's mother died mad. She was the wife of a self-made man, who by years of industry and speculation became the richest citizen of Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Newcomb was the mother of several children when her mind gave way and under the hallucination that the Lord called for her children she threw them one after the other from an upper floor of the great Newcomb house. H. Victor Newcomb was one of the little ones who made the terrible flight. He fell on the lawn and was but slightly hurt.

The present inmate of the sanitarium at Central Valley, the only one of the family left, inherited his father's great wealth, but through life there has hung over him the dread that a predisposition to insanity was also a part of his heritage.

Hebrews Resent Discrimination by Hotels.

Much indignation has been aroused among prominent Hebrews in this city and throughout the country where the determination is known of the management of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land company to bar Hebrews from the Oriental Hotel, and, in a lesser degree, from the Manhattan Hotel. Application for rooms at the Oriental which have been made by Hebrews have been refused on the ground that the hotel was full. At first there was no suspicion of discrimination, as many Hebrews have been patrons of the hotel in recent years, but finally the refusals became so frequent as to lead to the conclusion that Hebrews, as a rule, were not wanted.

Austin Corbin, the Vice President of the Manhattan Beach company and the son of its founder, confirmed this conclusion.

"Some years ago the late Austin Corbin made it understood that he did not care for the patronage of Hebrews," said Mr. Corbin. "This caused a great deal of adverse criticism at the time, but we found the rule to operate satisfactorily, and since then we have never catered to the Hebrews as a class."

Among those who have been disappointed in obtaining quarters at the Oriental is Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue railroad, and formerly the close associate in politics of Senator Platt, who has lived at the Oriental every summer since it was built.

Boilermakers Welcome Jeffries to the Union.

The announcement by the officers of the Boilermakers' union that James Jeffries, heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, has become a member, was hailed with great enthusiasm by the 3,000 boilermakers who have just gone through a strike. Jeffries met President McNeill of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers in Kansas City. McNeill took Jeffries to a boiler-shop, and the champion demonstrated that he was a first-class boilermaker by neatly hammering twenty-three rivets into a big boiler. President McNeill then administered the union pledge to the champion, and gave him a union card for the balance of the year. Jeffries is now entitled to admittance to any union shop in the United States and Canada.

Friend of the Union Comes Again.

Among the passengers of the Campania, which arrived here on Saturday, were Robert Buckell, Mrs. Buckell, and Miss Nellie Taphouse, all of Oxford, England. They are to make a tour of this country.

Mr. Buckell was a young artisan of Oxford at the time of the civil war, when England was on the verge of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. With John Bright, whose protégé he was, young Buckell stumped England, appealing to the people against the proposition. Immediately after the war Buckell came to this country and went to Terre Haute, Ind., and there, until 1874 or 1875, worked as a master painter.

After his return to Oxford, a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Buckell decided to introduce American political organization into English politics. He has been four times Mayor of Oxford and for nearly a score of years was an Alderman, who there is also magistrate. He is the only civilian to whom Oxford ever gave an honorary degree.

Mr. Buckell is now about 60 years old. He will stay in the city several days and will then go to Terre Haute for a visit, after which he will go to the Pacific coast.

Four adults and one baby suffered more or less severe injuries last night as the result of a fallen trolley wire on the Lorimer street line in Brooklyn. Mrs. Georgia Pembrook, 327 Lorimer street, suffered a fracture of the skull and is in a critical condition. The car on which she was riding ran down grade and collided with another car.

Strike on the Hartford May Come This Week.

The threatened strike of all the telegraphers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad may take place this week. John D. Cardinal, secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, said today that unless the railway company grants the demands of the men the operators on the Boston and Maine road and on the Boston and Albany lines probably would strike, and a sympathy strike of conductors and brakemen of the Consolidated road is threatened. A final effort to settle the difficulties between the telegraphers and the company will be made next Thursday.

Actress Wooed by Duke of Manchester.

Letters received in this city bring the information that the young Duke of Manchester is paying devoted attention to Miss Gertrude Elliott. This charming woman is the sister of Maxine Elliott, the wife of Nat Goodwin. Miss Gertrude Elliott is a San Francisco girl who lately went on the stage. These letters state that during Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin's London engagement Miss Elliott was their guest at their home, Jackwood, just outside of London. The Duke met Miss Elliott at the play a month ago and since then his visits to Jackwood have been more and more frequent. During the last fortnight he was a guest at the country place, and his attentions to Miss Elliott have aroused comment in aristocratic circles.

Patrolman Patrick Deloughery was stripped of shield and club and in a police court at Coney Island was accused of attempted highway robbery. Joseph F. Trahan, a house decorator and building contractor of 617 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, identified him from a platoon of bluecoats, and he was held in $500 bonds for examination on Aug. 23.

Marines Soon to Leave for Cavite.

One hundred and fifty marines from Washington and thirty from Port Royal arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard today. These, with 80 or 100 from the Flushing avenue barracks, will leave on Thursday for Manila. They constitute a battalion. Another battalion will go at the end of the month. Their destination is the Cavité naval station. The government has decided to increase the marine force there to 1,200. There are only about 300 marines now there.

Death Due to an Argument on Religion.

Galvin Pritchard, 65 years old, 223 Eleventh street, died today in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, as a result of the injuries inflicted by James Quinn in a quarrel over religion. Quinn is a Catholic and Pritchard was a Presbyterian. Quinn became excited and a heated argument as to the merits of the respective creeds followed. Quinn shoved Pritchard, who fell, striking his head on the pavement and fracturing his skull, and died without regaining consciousness.

Fears a Coup by the Old Parties.

Daniel Harris, President of the Workingmen's State federation, created a sensation at today's meeting of the Central Federated union by declaring that the big independent political labor convention which will be held tomorrow night may be captured by Republican and Democratic politicians unless a first-class Credential committee is appointed. "If politicians capture this convention," shouted Mr. Harris, "the proposed independent political labor party is doomed."

Live Trolley Wire Encircles a Girl.

Lizzie Grannon, 17 years old, daughter of a motorman, was returning home tonight after taking her father's supper to the Ridgewood depot in Brooklyn, when a trolley wire snapped and fell to the ground, encircling her. In her efforts to save herself from the wire she was badly burned about the hands and arms. She fell unconscious to the street and was carried to a drug store, where her burns were dressed. The girl says she did not feel the burning at all, for from the instant that she was shocked she lost consciousness.

New York Sun Strike Is Still On.

The compositors and stereotypers of the New York Sun, 120 in number, who went on strike Saturday night, were still out tonight. The press and composing rooms were in darkness, but the editorial room presented the usual appearance. The Sun appeared this morning with only four pages in its news section. The strike was ratified today by Typographical Union No. 6, and the entire funds of the union, amounting to $40,000 were offered to the strikers in case of necessity. The International union also offered all possible assistance.

An editor of the Sun said tonight: "We have a score of printers at work. We shall continue to get out a six or an eight page paper. We are sorry our old men left our employ. Many of them have worked with us for years. We shall not reëmploy any of the men, and we think we can get out a paper without the aid of a union."

The Newsdealers' association and newsboys have decided not to handle the Sun tomorrow.

Transport Buford Arrives in Quarantine.

The United States transport Buford, Captain Matens, arrived in quarantine today from Cienfuegos and Havana. Among those on board were Majors I. C. Brown, W. R. Graham, and E. Wood; Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee Jr., and nineteen other passengers. There were also sixty discharged soldiers, fifty-one quartermaster's employés, twenty-nine indigent American citizens, eight soldiers on furlough, twenty-seven sick soldiers, and six discharged soldiers en route from Matanzas to New York.

Davis Dalton, a well-known swimming instructor, who has been stopping at Far Rockaway, was drowned near Hog Island, near Rockaway, today. He was in the water giving an exhibition of swimming when he suddenly disappeared from sight. Death resulted from apoplexy.

Death of Col. Azor Smith Marvin.

Colonel Azor Smith Marvin, for many years President of the Marvin Safe company, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, aged 74 years. He went to California in 1849 and remained there several years. He served with distinction throughout the civil war, after which he went to Philadelphia and remained in business there for ten years, returning to New York to engage in business with his father, who was the pioneer of the safe-making business in the United States.

Employe Says Waldorf-Astoria Snubbed Sloan.

"Tod" Sloan, the so-called premier jockey of America, was literally refused accommodations at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday. At least that was the statement made by an attaché of the hotel. Other attachés denied that this was the case. They admitted, however, that Sloan had been at the house during the day. As Sloan stated on board the Campania that a cable message had been sent engaging quarters for him at the Waldorf-Astoria, it is quite possible that the story of the snubbing is true. "He was told all the rooms were engaged," said the hotel employé. Sloan called at the Hotel Imperial, his usual stopping place in the city, procured his mail, and then went to the Holland House, where he was accommodated.

Some Sharp Advice for Russell Sage.

Dr. Frederic B. Meyer, an English evangelist, pastor of Christ's Congregational Church, London, preached twice in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church today. In the afternoon sermon, in a church which numbers several millionaires in its congregation, of which Russell Sage is a leading member, he advised his hearers to lay their riches at the feet of Christ and cease striving to get the better of their fellow-men.

CALLS CROKER A TRAITOR

JOHN C. SHEEHAN ATTACKS THE TAMMANY CHIEFTAIN.

Statement Issued by Democratic Lawyer Reviewing Party Management and Denouncing the Boss' Methods—Recalls Croker's Statement Prior to Last Municipal Election That He Was Out of Politics Forever—Alleged Treachery to Leaders.

New York, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—John C. Sheehan, the Democratic leader, is out with a statement, which, though not made directly over his signature, is more bitter than his answer to the charges of disloyalty made against him.

The statement is most remarkable, in that it gives the inside history of the Mayoralty campaign of 1897 and tells for the first time Mr. Croker's attitude toward such prominent Democrats as ex-Mayor Grant, Charles W. Dayton, William Sohmer, Amos J. Cummings, and Charles H. Knox.

It freely applies to Mr. Croker the epithets "traitor" and "ingrate." It is prefaced by this paragraph:

"The following has been submitted to John C. Sheehan, who states that it is substantially correct, but that it is only half the truth and is capable of elaboration."

The statement continues: "Richard Croker confesses that he is not a Democrat but a traitor to his party and a usurper of the powers he now exercises in such a high handed way solely for his profit and the benefit of a few favorites who have no standing in the Democratic party.

Conspiracy to Reinstate Croker.

"Croker was willing that John C. Sheehan should do all of the work in the '97 campaign, while he (Croker) lived in princely style at his home in England. Croker was out of politics when there was nothing in it, but when he saw a chance of Tammany again returning to power he made another visit to this country, and fathered the conspiracy that resulted in Croker's being reinstated as leader after the victory had been won by others."

The statement goes on to say that in the spring of 1897, before Croker sailed for Europe, in a conference over political matters, Croker assured Sheehan that he was out of politics forever.

The availability of Mayoralty candidates was discussed. Croker agreed with Sheehan that Sohmer was a strong man, but he advised him against having anything to do with Amos J. Cummings. Croker said it would be well to keep Robert A. Van Wyck in view.

Croker returned from Europe in September of 1897, when the political machinery was in active operation and victory was assured, in the opinion of the best judges.

A few days after Croker's return they had another talk about candidates for Mayor. The statement goes on:

"Croker then, for the first time, intimated that it would be unwise to take up Sohmer, as he was a German, and, as Croker stated, could not be trusted. When told that ex-Mayor Grant would be an available candidate he (Croker) said that he would not do, as the labor organizations would oppose him.

"Croker then asked Mr. Sheehan what he thought of Van Wyck, and the reply was that he knew nothing detrimental to Van Wyck.

Sentiment Against the Boss.

In the meantime the feeling within Tammany Hall against any interference upon the part of Croker was becoming bitter in the extreme.

It is set forth that Sheehan was told that he was blundering in having anything to do with Croker, and that he could have nominated any person he desired, all of Croker's most intimate friends in former campaigns being on Sheehan's side.

All went well until it became known that Croker was quietly inviting district leaders to meet him. Thirteen responded. The meeting was held on Sunday two weeks before election. A committee, of which Daniel F. MacMahon was chairman, was appointed to request Sheehan to invite Croker to Tammany Hall.

This Sheehan refused to do, having in mind what Croker had told him about suppressing all efforts to drag him back into political life unless he was sure it was Croker's personal desire. Being satisfied upon this point he addressed an official letter to Croker inviting him to Tammany Hall to take part in the councils of the organization.

Power to Depose the Chief.

This follows in the statement: "Had Mr. Sheehan believed the stories that were told him about Croker's treachery he could easily have disposed of him then and there, for at any time prior to Van Wyck's nomination Croker could not have commanded five votes in the Executive committee.

Sheehan was Croker's sincere friend, however, and it was known to every member of that Legislative committee that he would willingly retire at any time in Croker's favor.

"Mr. Sheehan refused to see what others saw—that a conspiracy was being engineered in Croker's interest, and which conspiracy in no event could have been successful if Van Wyck had remained true to the agreement made between himself, Croker, and Sheehan the night before the convention.

"Mr. Sheehan refused to believe that Richard Croker was the ingrate and traitor that he has since proved himself to be.

Calls It Treachery.

"To fairminded men Croker's return to power was simply treachery and usurpation in one, and was engineered chiefly by the aid of Daniel McMahon, who has no interest whatever in the Democratic party, who is not, and has not for a long time been, a loyal adherent of that party.

"Croker, long before he retired from the leadership, seriously considered the proposition of endeavoring to turn McMahon down in his own district.

"McMahon's only interest in the Democratic party at the present time is to use the power of Tammany Hall to compel local corporations to give his firm (Naughton & Co.) contracts."

The statement then says Croker made an attempt to turn Sheehan down in his district when the latter was ill in Florida.

The statement concludes: "The feeling of uneasiness that now prevails throughout the various Assembly districts, and the dissatisfaction among the people of this city generally in regard to the present city administration, is brought home to Richard Croker, and he cannot escape the consequences of his acts. The time has not yet come when the people of any one particular district of New York will permit of dictation of this kind."

LAURIER NOT TO SEE M'KINLEY.

Canadian Premier Reconsiders His Plan to Go to Lake Champlain While the President Is There.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has reconsidered his determination to visit Hotel Champlain while the President is here, and, therefore, will not come this week as expected. He believes that a visit at the present time would cause a great deal of unpleasant comment.

President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, attended church this morning, driving up from the Hotel Champlain. Although the man who drove has lived in Plattsburg all his life, he drove the party to the Presbyterian instead of the Methodist church, making the President about fifteen minutes late. The pastor of the church, however, delayed services until the arrival of the President.

President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and several invited guests will witness the yacht races tomorrow from Dr. Webb's yacht.

Secretary Root will arrive here on Tuesday morning for a conference with President McKinley. Not only the Philippine problem but other questions now confronting the Secretary of War, such as the situation in Cuba and Porto Rico and the attitude to be maintained towards General Miles, will be discussed in detail and a general plan of action agreed on.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Premier Laurier's friends are claiming that neither fear nor resentment led him to tell Architect Fitzgerald that he would not visit Chicago, but the prospect of a pressure of public business. Sir Wilfrid expects that the sittings of the Joint High commission will be resumed in October.

WIDGER TELLS OF HIS TROUBLES

Chicago Preacher Who Asserts He Was Compelled to Resign at Columbus, Ind., Makes Public Statement.

Columbus, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred people greeted the Rev. E. B. Widger, late of Chicago and the recently resigned pastor of the Christian Church of this city, at Crump's Theater this afternoon, where he made a statement of the trouble existing between him and Joseph I. Irwin, which led to his resignation.

Standing-room was all taken in the operahouse, and the speaker was several times roundly applauded.

He was visibly agitated, but evinced no ill-feeling, yet expressed deep regret that the church was absolutely controlled by Joseph I. Irwin, and expressed a fear lest this fact would eventually cause its total disruption.

He said Mr. Irwin came to Chicago and entreated him to come to Columbus and take charge of the church at a salary of from $1,500 to $2,000 per year. After he came Mr. Irwin, acting wholly without authority from the Board of Elders, gave him a report purporting to come from the board to the effect that in the event he would increase the interest in the church, improve its finances, and hold a successful revival meeting he would be paid $1,400.

He also said that members of the Board of Elders and Deacons had said that they were obliged to act in accordance with Mr. Irwin's wishes, and if he [Mr. Widger] wanted to succeed with the church he had better get on the good side of the millionaire banker. He asserted he had ascertained that the three pastors who preceded him were obliged to resign the pastorate on account of the domineering methods of Mr. Irwin, and that Mr. Irwin's son-in-law, the Rev. Z. T. Sweeny, seemed to be the only one capable of maintaining harmony in the church.

The pastor's talk and none too mild criticism of Mr. Irwin created a great sensation and is all the talk in Columbus. The facts were never thoroughly understood until this afternoon, and the public sentiment is now almost wholly with the minister.

After the meeting Mr. Widger said he had been cruelly wronged and proposed to remain in Columbus until it was righted so far as he was concerned. On account of this trouble between Mr. Widger and Mr. Irwin the church is divided and the larger part of the congregation is with the minister. There is now talk of building a new tabernacle and organizing another Christian church in Columbus.

SERENO E. PAYNE IN CHICAGO.

Congressman and Boundary Commissioner Returning from Alaska Impressed with Its Resources.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York, a member of the Alaskan Boundary commission, who has just returned from a two months' visit to that country, arrived at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday, accompanied by his family.

When asked whether he had obtained any important information during his visit to Alaska, he said:

"As a member of the commission I cannot with propriety discuss this matter. The whole question at issue rests on the construction to be placed on certain provisions of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and England. I will say, however, that my trip has brought me to realize more thoroughly the great natural wealth of Alaska. It is marvelously rich in minerals and is certain to be a great source of wealth to this country in the future. On the steamer Queen, which brought myself and party back, there was over a ton of gold. There were many, of course, who had nothing to speak of, but there were others with fortunes."

In speaking of the assertions made as to the failure of the present revenue laws to meet the expenditures of the government, he said: "I do not think there is any foundation for these assertions. The operations of the Dingley law have shown that under ordinary conditions it will produce sufficient revenue to meet all requirements. I think the same is true regarding the war tax. There were extraordinary expenses during the last two months, but the deficit was not to exceed $8,000,000."

Concerning the recent statement credited to Senator Burrows of Michigan that the Philippine matter unless speedily settled was likely to bring disaster to the Republican party, he said:

"I have no fears in this direction. If the government attempted to follow any other policy than the one it is pursuing, that of endeavoring to restore order within the territory that belongs to it, it would deserve to suffer in the estimation of the people of this country."

HINTS HE HAS "DAN" COUGHLIN

Man Claiming to Be Ex-Detective Brainard of Chicago Makes a Report from Denver.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Ex-Chicago Detective Brainard in this city today declared that he had arrested "Cronin's murderer." Brainard's statement at once started the story that he had located "Dan" Coughlin. The Denver police laugh at Brainard's story. Brainard declared Coughlin was working on the cog railway on Pike's Peak. He says that he has Coughlin's accomplice under arrest. No trace of such a prisoner can be found here.

Assistant State's Attorney McEwen said last night that the State's Attorney's office had received no notice of the reported arrest of Detective Brainard. He made no question that official steps would be taken at once to secure the extradition of Coughlin if the reported prisoner should turn out to be he. However, he said, there was no money available for wild goose chases, as all the expenses of the Coughlin-Armstrong pursuit at present were being borne by State's Attorney Deneen out of his own pocket.

Mr. McEwen was not surprised at the report from Colorado. He said that the State's Attorney's office received two tips some time ago that Coughlin probably was disguised as a miner and sojourning in Colorado.

Mr. McEwen received a message last night from J. F. McElroy, the Washington State's Attorney, within whose jurisdiction the extradition of William Armstrong rests at present, which implied that the prisoner's attempt to defeat return to Chicago might fail. The message read:

"Case continued until Monday. Armstrong's contention is that the complaint against Coughlin does not charge a crime and that, therefore, Armstrong's action was not a crime. I believe the court will deliver Armstrong to Tyrrell."

WILL MARCH ON LABOR DAY.

More Union Men Expected to Appear in the Coming Parade than Ever Have Turned Out.

Present indications are that the coming Labor day parade will be by far the largest in the history of Chicago. Secretary Davis of the Building Trades Council, under whose management the parade and subsequent meeting will be held, said yesterday that there probably would be 10,000 more men in line than at any previous parade.

"Many organizations which have not participated in the parade in the past have indicated their intention to be on hand," he said, "and there is no doubt the demonstration will be far greater than any previous one. As an indication of the interest being shown the Cigarmakers' union adopted a resolution that any member of the organization who was not in the parade would be fined unless he were incapacitated by sickness."

Secretary Davis already has received favorable responses from several of those invited to speak after the parade. Among them are:

Governor Pingree of Michigan.
Mayor Rose of Milwaukee.
Richard Yates of Jacksonville.
Judge Hutchinson.
State's Attorney Deneen.
C. Porter Johnson.

Invitations have been sent to President McKinley and William Jennings Bryan.

SUPPLY OF GOLD PAPER.

UNLIMITED ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF METAL IS OFFERED.

Secretary Gage's Order for $10,000,000 Is Not Final if the Country Demands More—He Thinks Banks Ought to Share the Government's Responsibility—Competition for the Trade of South America—This Nation's Light Share—Ministers as Army Nurses.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.

Certificates for All Gold That Is Offered.

Secretary Gage's requisition on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for $10,000,000 worth of gold certificates will not be limited to that amount, but notes will be issued to be exchanged for all gold that may be presented to the subtreasuries. Of course this will not in any way affect the amount of free gold in the Treasury, but will simply make the Treasury the trustee for so much more gold.

It will have the effect of making the Treasury a storehouse for the yellow metal and increase its responsibility, while, at the same time, it will relieve the banks of carrying the metal. It is considered safer to handle notes than coin, as their weight is so much less, and they can be transported with comparatively little risk, as compared with gold. There is a decided prejudice against gold except where it is absolutely needed.

In time it is believed the banks will convert nearly all their gold holdings into gold certificates, which are preferable for domestic use. Secretary Gage does not believe the issuance of the notes of $20 denomination will materially lessen the demand for small notes, as bills of a smaller denomination are commonly called for. The Secretary is not in favor of issuing these notes and from a financial standpoint regrets that he is compelled to do so by law.

The Secretary doubts if the Treasury should be called upon to assume greater responsibility, but believes the banks should share responsibility with the government.

"Warships have not been ordered to Hayti, nor have they been asked for by Minister Powell," said Assistant Secretary Cridler tonight. "Our Minister did intimate, however, that the presence of a ship might be desirable in certain contingencies, but apparently the time for dispatching a vessel to Hayti has not arrived, as nothing has been received from Minister Powell today."

Competition for South American Patronage.

Even the somewhat unsatisfactory condition of trade with the countries bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is gratifying when compared with the trade relations of the United States with the countries of South America bordering upon the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Of the total imports of all South America 87 per cent is taken by the countries bordering upon the two oceans, and but 13 per cent by those bordering upon the Caribbean. On the eastern coast of South America it is found that Brazil imported in 1897 goods valued at $105,000,000, of which the United States supplied but 12 per cent; Uruguay and Paraguay $22,000,000, of which this country's share was less than 7 per cent; and Argentina $95,000,000, of which only 7 per cent was from the United States. A tour of the Pacific coast shows importations into Chile of $24,000,000; Peru, $8,500,000; Bolivia, $11,600,000, and Ecuador, $7,000,000. The proportion from the United States averaged about 10 per cent.

Thus the northern coast of South America, fronting on the Caribbean Sea, imports goods to the value of $36,000,000, of which this country supplies an average of 25 per cent; the eastern coast, fronting on the Atlantic, $222,000,000, and the Pacific coast $51,000,000, of which the proportion from the United States in each case is about 10 per cent. It cannot be urged that this condition is a temporary one.

While exports from the United States to Mexico have grown rapidly, especially since the opening of railway communication, and have shown a moderate development in the case of countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea, the total sales to the countries south of the United States have not grown with the rapidity which characterized those of the world at large. In 1868 sales of the United States to the American countries at the south amounted to 20 per cent of the total exports; in 1878 a little less than 10 per cent; in 1888 a fraction above 10 per cent; and in 1898 but 7 per cent of our total exports.

The markets of Europe are practically as near to all of South America fronting on the Atlantic and Pacific as are those of the United States. This fact of itself would place the United States upon practically an equal footing with Europe in the matter of proximity alone, but when it is considered that nearly all of the steamship lines entering South American ports are controlled by European capital and European interests it is not surprising that a large share of their commerce should be diverted to Europe. Naturally, a considerable share of their exports goes direct to Europe, and to that extent it would be quite reasonable to expect that their purchases would be from that part of the world. The fact that the exports from the United States to Europe greatly exceed the imports from Europe makes it practicable for the vessels which bring the rubber, coffee, hides, and wool of South America to the United States to readily load at our ports with grain or provisions for Europe, and there load again with goods for the South American markets, thus making the tour of the triangle of which the line from New York to Liverpool forms the base and the ports of Brazil and Argentina the apex.

This Nation's Small Share of Southern Trade.

Commerce of the countries lying south of the United States and its division among the nations is discussed in the June summary just issued by the Bureau of Statistics. This commerce has long been an object of solicitude among statesmen, economists, and business-men of this country. With the English-speaking people of American territory lying upon the north commercial relations have rapidly grown and proven mutually satisfactory. With those of another language occupying contiguous territory at the south the growth has been slower and less satisfactory, and as the distance increases the growth diminishes.

To British North America this country supplied 59 per cent of the total imports. To Mexico, equally adjacent, but speaking another language, 49 per cent; to the Central America States, readily reached by water and now being tapped by railways, 37 per cent; to Colombia, equally accessible by water transportation, 33 per cent; to Venezuela, 27 per cent; to the West Indies, which lie in close proximity, but which have been controlled by commercial nations whose policy in many cases has been to retain the commerce for their own people, 20 per cent; to British Guiana, 17 per cent; to Dutch Guiana, 13 per cent; and to French Guiana, 6 per cent.

Up to this point the study of the growth of commerce between the United States and other American countries is fairly satisfactory. Beginning with 59 per cent of the import trade of Canada, 49 per cent of that of Mexico, and ranging downward on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, a fairly satisfactory share of the commerce of those countries is enjoyed by the people of the United States, though it will be conceded that its exporters have a right to expect a larger share of the trade of countries lying so near at hand, especially as the purchases from them are much larger than our sales.

CORPORATIONS UNDER THE BAN.

According to New Kansas Statute More than Four Thousand Are Outlawed.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Of 4,500 Kansas corporations 400 had reported to the Secretary of State on Aug. 1 as required by the law enacted last winter. The corporations that have failed to file statements are, according to the statute, outlawed. They cannot maintain an action in any court in the State nor collect on a judgment. Many corporations hold that the law is unconstitutional and will resist its enforcement.

FIX BLAME FOR CUBA LOSS

HIGH OFFICALS HELD RESPONSIBLE IN SANTIAGO SURRENDER.

Generals Toral and Pareja Acquitted as Having Done Their Best and Obeyed Orders — Government Censured for Lack of Resources to Defend Colonies—Press and Public Want Even a More Clear Exposure of Conditions.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—The supreme court-martial before which Generals Toral and Pareja have been on trial, charged with surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the United States forces without having exhausted all means of defense, has acquitted both officers on the ground that they acted upon the orders of their superiors, and only surrendered when it was impossible to do otherwise.

The judgment severely censures those in high command in the colonies and in Spain, as well as the governments responsible for the lack of resources for the defense of the colonies.

It was rendered by a majority of one vote only, and is not well received by the press and public, who wanted a clearer exposure of relative responsibility.

DELCASSE MEETS THE CZAR.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Lunches with Russian Ruler and High Officials.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had the honor of lunching today at Peterhof Palace with Emperor Nicholas and the Empress.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Mouravieff, and several of the chief dignitaries of the Russian Court were also guests of their Majesties.

At the dinner given to M. Delcasse yesterday by Count Mouravieff at the Foreign office there was a cordial exchange of toasts, both Ministers affirming in the warmest terms the substantial character of Franco-Russian friendship. M. Delcasse today received numerous visits from high Russian officials.

The newspapers and public protest against the admission of any other power into the Franco-Russian alliance.

ASSAULT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Johannesburg Police Mistreat a Negro from the United States—Consul Takes It Up.

London, Aug. 7.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

A colored American citizen, a blacksmith, was mistaken for a Kaffir outside the exchange and was cruelly maltreated by the police for his inability to produce a pass. The United States Consul has taken up the matter.

The negro was leading horses from his forge on Friday morning when three mounted policemen appeared and demanded that he show his pass. They used abusive language.

The negro produced a paper proving him to be an American citizen and protested against the abusive language, whereupon the policemen dismounted, knocked him down, and kicked him in the back with their spurs.

During the afternoon Dr. Matthews, to whom the American Consul had sent the negro for medical treatment, exhibited nine spur wounds to the crowd gathered outside the exchange. A dramatic scene ensued. Dr. Matthews spoke to the people, appealing for justice and accusing Field Coronet Lombard of being concerned. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the policemen. Lombard has submitted an affidavit denying that he was involved in the assault.

DEWEY BANQUET AT NAPLES.

Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Gives Small Dinner at Hotel Royal.

Naples, Aug. 6.—Mr. Lewis M. Iddings, secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Iddings, who arrived here yesterday from Rome to welcome Admiral Dewey, gave a banquet this evening in his honor at the Hotel Royal.

The eighteen guests included Lieutenant General G. Bogliolo, Vice Admiral Gonzales, Commander-in-Chief of the Naples department; the Prefect of Police of Naples, Captain Benjamin P. Lamberton, and four officers of the Olympia; R. C. Parsons of the embassy, H. De Castro, United States Consul General at Rome; A. H. Byington, United States Consul at Naples; Charles M. Caughy, United States Consul at Messina; and Dr. Hassler.

Mr. Iddings toasted King Humbert, President McKinley, and Admiral Dewey.

Dewey Pleased with Europe.

London, Aug. 7.—The Naples correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with Admiral Dewey, who is represented as having said:

"I was given to understand that the American victories over Spain had excited ill-feeling against us in Europe, but so far as I am concerned, the reception given me could not have been more flattering.

"It will give me pleasure to say this when I return to America, and I shall be happy to do what I can to dissipate any American prejudices against Europe excited by criticisms on American civilization."

Admiral Dewey, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent, declined to talk regarding the Philippines, but the correspondent asserts that he has the best reason to know that "Admiral Dewey does not share the pessimistic views of some Americans about the possibility of subjugating the insurgents."

TO CONSIDER INQUIRY PLAN.

Boer Volksraad Will Meet in Secret Session for Discussion of Chamberlain Proposal.

Pretoria, Aug. 6.—The Volksraad will tomorrow discuss in secret session the proposal of Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the effect and exact meaning of the new franchise law be inquired into by a joint commission.

In the meantime, President Kruger has notified the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, of the willingness of the government of the South African republic to accept any friendly suggestion likely to lead to a settlement.

There is no foundation for the rumor that General Joubert has resigned command of the army of the Transvaal, owing to differences with the Executive.

SOCIALIST TROUBLE IN PARIS.

Demonstration at Statue of Dolet Followed by Street Fight with Rival Procession.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The Socialists organized a demonstration today in the Place Maubert, near the statue to Etienne Dolet, who was burned in 1546, during the reign of Francis I., for "impiety and atheism." A counter demonstration met the Socialist procession nearly opposite the offices of Intransigeant, Henri Rochefort's paper, and a scuffle ensued, in which several were injured.

FEARS OF A BLACK REPUBLIC.

Cuban Merchant Compares Strength of Races and Advises Permanent American Control.

Havana, Aug. 6.—A leading Havana merchant, a Cuban, who claims to be well posted regarding affairs in the island, said today that universal suffrage in Cuba would mean a black republic in the near future, and that the only means of preventing it will be the incorporation of the island as a possession of the United States, as a State, Territory, or colony, leading to American immigration. In his judgment Cuba is otherwise doomed to become another Hayti.

His assertions are based upon the fact that in a population not exceeding 1,250,000, with a voting capacity of 400,000, the Spaniards number only 50,000, the white Cubans, 125,000, and those claiming to be white, 25,000, while the blacks number 200,000 in voting strength. His theory is that more than half the Spaniards, under a system of universal suffrage, would not vote, and that the number that would vote must inevitably diminish each year. The white Cubans, also, will gradually grow fewer, while, on the other hand, the blacks, who thrive in this climate, will increase. "Even in the first election," he declares, "the blacks could carry everything their own way if they knew their strength."

Greeting to Gomez and Wife.

A mass-meeting in honor of General Maximo Gomez and his wife was held this afternoon, 5,000 people attending. A procession of blacks started from Central Park and arrived at the house of Gomez before sundown. The General and Señora Gomez stood in the doorway to review the parade. Francisco Gonzales, who made the address, characterized the presence of Señora Gomez as a "symbol of peace." He touched upon the death of their son, who died a martyr with General Antonio Maceo.

General Gomez, in his reply, said he loved all the people of Cuba, black and white alike, and the Spaniards among them. He referred to his wife's coming as a "sign of peace," and said he was ready to serve Cuba whenever the Cubans wanted him.

Court Appointments Unsatisfactory.

El Diario de Lamrina says that the appointments to the Audiencias (Courts of Oyer and Terminer) in Santa Clara and Matanzas are objected to by prominent Cubans in those provinces, who have petitioned Gen. Wilson, Military Governor of the Matanzas-Santa Clara department, to ask Governor General Brooke to annul them.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6.—There are nearly 5,000 Cuban soldiers in town this evening, expecting to be paid tomorrow. The remainder of the Cuban troops in the Province of Santiago will be paid at the Towns of San Luis, Cristo, Songo, and El Caney.

Colonel Moale, on the United States transport Ingalls, arrived yesterday with the money. All the incoming trains are crowded with Cubans.

No new cases of yellow fever were officially reported.

BURGLARS STEAL RARE COINS.

Valuable Collection Owner by Mrs. J. R. Richardson, 1671 West Congress Street, Taken from the Residence.

A collection of rare coins was stolen from the home of J. R. Richardson, 1671 West Congress street, by burglars. Several hundred dollars of other property also was taken. The house was entered by means of false keys. The collection of over 100 coins was the property of Mrs. Richardson, and was considered extremely valuable. The other property taken consisted of silverware and clothing. The loss was discovered by Mr. Richardson yesterday upon his return home from a trip to Wisconsin.

FOUR MINERS FALL 300 FEET.

Bottom of a Ladder in a Deep Shaft Gives Way—One Killed and Others May Die.

Houghton, Mich., Aug. 6.—Four miners, whose names are unobtainable, were working on the forty-ninth level of the Quincy mine, repairing the timbering, this morning. The men were all standing on one ladder, the bottom of which they failed to secure. The ladder gave way, throwing all four into the shaft. They fell 300 feet. One man was killed instantly, two others were probably fatally injured, and the fourth was badly hurt.

TWO RESCUED BY LIFE SAVERS.

Supposed Chicago Men, Members of the "Comfort Club," Almost Perish in Michigan.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Two men were rescued from drowning at the mouth of the river tonight by the life saving crew. They refused to give their names, but are said to be members of the "Comfort club," an organization composed of about forty Chicagoans. The life savers noticed the inability of the men to manage their boat and saw the accident.

$7.00 to Marquette and Return.
On Aug. 19 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell round-trip tickets to Marquette, Mich., at above rate. Shortest and best route. For particulars apply at ticket office, 95 Adams street.

GERMAN UNION PROTESTS

SAYS AMERICAN OFFICIALS MAKE UNREASONABLE DEMANDS.

Impositions of Unscrupulous Agents Laid at Door of U. S. Consul and Converted Into Political Capital—Echo of Dewey Interview from Zurich—Unexpected Meeting of Kaiser Frans Josef, and Prince Hohenlohe—To Run Automobiles.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The Union of Ceramic Industries has complained to the Foreign office that the American Consul has demanded three samples of all goods sent to America and declares it is needlessly annoyed in many ways by the customs and consular officials.

The following instance is typical: A leading porcelain manufacturer said a man claiming to be a special agent of the American government recently demanded information about the prices and conditions under which his goods were sold to various American firms and threatened that a refusal would result in the goods being stopped at the custom-house, so the manufacturer complied.

The proceeding is characterized as humiliating to Germany, but the manufacturer unfortunately fails to state how the agent established his identity. Still, the high tariff papers use the story as a basis on which to demand that the government adopt reprisals.

Echo of Dewey Interview.

Echoes of Dewey's interview are still heard, but only occasionally. A Zurich paper is alarmed because the Americans regard themselves as "God's chosen people," who are ordained to set the universe to rights and abuse the proud and insolent nations. The paper hopes the Philippine war will abate their ardor.

Hohenlohe Confers with Kaiser.

There was an unexpected interview between Kaiser Franz Josef and Prince Hohenlohe this afternoon at Aussee, where Prince Hohenlohe has his summer home. The Kaiser was traveling with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, when Prince Hohenlohe met the train and was closeted for ten minutes alone with the Kaiser.

The government organ says that Hohenlohe and Minister Miquel will return soon to discuss the canal situation and that the ministry is determined to adjourn the bill to a more favorable occasion if they foresee defeat, unless the Kaiser vetoes the plan.

To Have Public Automobiles.

The omnibus company here hopes to have a number of electric vehicles running when the automobile exhibition is opened Sept. 3.

STORM CAUSES FRENCH WRECK

Official Inquiry Into Collision at Juvisy Near Paris Develops Peculiar Facts.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The official investigation into the collision last evening at Juvisy, a suburb of Paris, between the Paris and Nantes train and the Paris and Lyons Mediterranean train, shows that seventeen persons were killed and seventy-three injured.

The collision occurred during a heavy thunder storm and it is supposed the electric current may have caused the defective signaling.

One train was at a standstill when the other, moving at the rate of fifty miles an hour, struck it.

The standing train was completely wrecked but the moving train was uninjured. The killed and injured were excursionists.

ADOPTS CURZON DEFENSE PLAN

Imperial Government Approves His Scheme of Taking Regulars from Frontier in India.

Simla, Aug. 6.—The scheme of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, respecting frontier defense has been approved by the imperial government and published here. It provides for the withdrawal of the regulars from many frontier garrisons and the substitution of tribal militia, which will result in greater economy.

LUDLOW WATCHING JIMINEZ.

Alleged Conspirator Still Under Surveillance at Havana—San Domingo Exposition Fails to Materialize.

Havana, Aug. 6.—General Juan Isidro Jiminez, who, with six Cubans and four natives of San Domingo, left Havana yesterday afternoon, supposedly bound for San Domingo, returned to his home in San Lazaro street last evening, bringing his baggage. The supposition is that on finding he was closely watched he decided to await a better opportunity.

Should he start again he will not be interfered with, unless he endeavors to take an armed expedition. General Ludlow will keep a strict watch to see that there is no violation of international law in this respect.

While it is believed that General Jiminez intends leaving the island as soon as possible it is exceedingly improbable that he has a large store of arms anywhere in Cuba.

KAISER LENDS AID TO LIPTON.

Sends Skipper of His Yacht Meteor to Help Race the Shamrock for America's Cup.

London, Aug. 6.—The Exchange Telegraph announces that Emperor William has consented that the skipper of his yacht, Meteor, Captain Benjamin Parker, shall go to New York to assist in sailing the Shamrock in the races for the America's cup.

Hebrew Plan to Buy Cyprus.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin, at a meeting of prominent Hebrews held there yesterday to discuss the plan proposed by American Hebrews to buy the Island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean for Jewish colonization, it was decided to collect further information before proceeding in the matter.

Pauncefote Confers with Choate.

Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States had a long interview yesterday at the United States Embassy with Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador.

CAR RIOTS IN EAU CLAIRE.

Street Railway Tracks Obstructed and Traffic Is Suspended in the Wisconsin City.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Eau Claire is without car service tonight. All last evening, today, and this evening there has been rioting, and tonight the few cars that remained in service were driven to the barns by strike sympathizers. A unique feature of the trouble is the attitude of Mayor Douglass. He declares that he cannot put policemen on the cars without violating the anti-pass law, and admits that he has little sympathy with the company.

The last interurban car from Chippewa Falls reached the Eau Claire terminal station at 7:10 and headed for the barn amidst a pandemonium of yells from the crowds on Grand avenue, and was followed to the barns by the last remaining Eau Claire local cars.

Two of the cars have been pelted with eggs, and one car this afternoon was boarded by about fifty boys and men, who terrified the conductor and motorman and rang up numberless fares.

Warrants were issued this evening for several persons who are accused of obstructing the tracks. The warrants are under a statute which makes conviction a State prison offense.

All along the East and West Side lines until 12 o'clock last night the street cars were besieged by crowds of men and boys hooting and yelling "scab." Obstructions were piled on the tracks in various places. The new conductors and motormen stood to their posts and the police prevented any attacks.

The trouble broke out afresh this afternoon on the West Side, where men and boys again obstructed the tracks. A crowd of 200 gathered at Water street and Ninth avenue this afternoon. The track had been obstructed with timbers for two or three blocks.

The conductor of one of the cars, surrounded by the yelling crowd, ran his car into the barn and quit. Mayor Douglas was on the ground and Attorney Bundy, for the street railroad, told him that the company proposed to operate the cars if they were protected, but if not the cars would all be withdrawn.

M'KINLEY BUYS THE COTTAGE.

Deed Finally Made for Canton Homestead Which Is Famous as the Political Mecca of 1896.

Canton, O., Aug. 6.—President McKinley has closed the deal for the famous "McKinley cottage," at the corner of North Market street and Louis avenue. The papers passed yesterday. The consideration was $14,000.

This property was endeared to President and Mrs. McKinley as their first home, and by tender memories of sorrows there. The lot has 100 feet frontage in Market street by 244 in Louis avenue. The front veranda shows the most wear from the historic campaign of 1896, when the cottage was the political Mecca for nearly a million people.

Before leaving Canton for the inauguration President McKinley tried to buy the house, but the owner, Mrs. Hartes, wished to keep it. She was finally prevailed upon to let the President have the place. It is believed to be President McKinley's intention to spend a part of each summer in Canton.

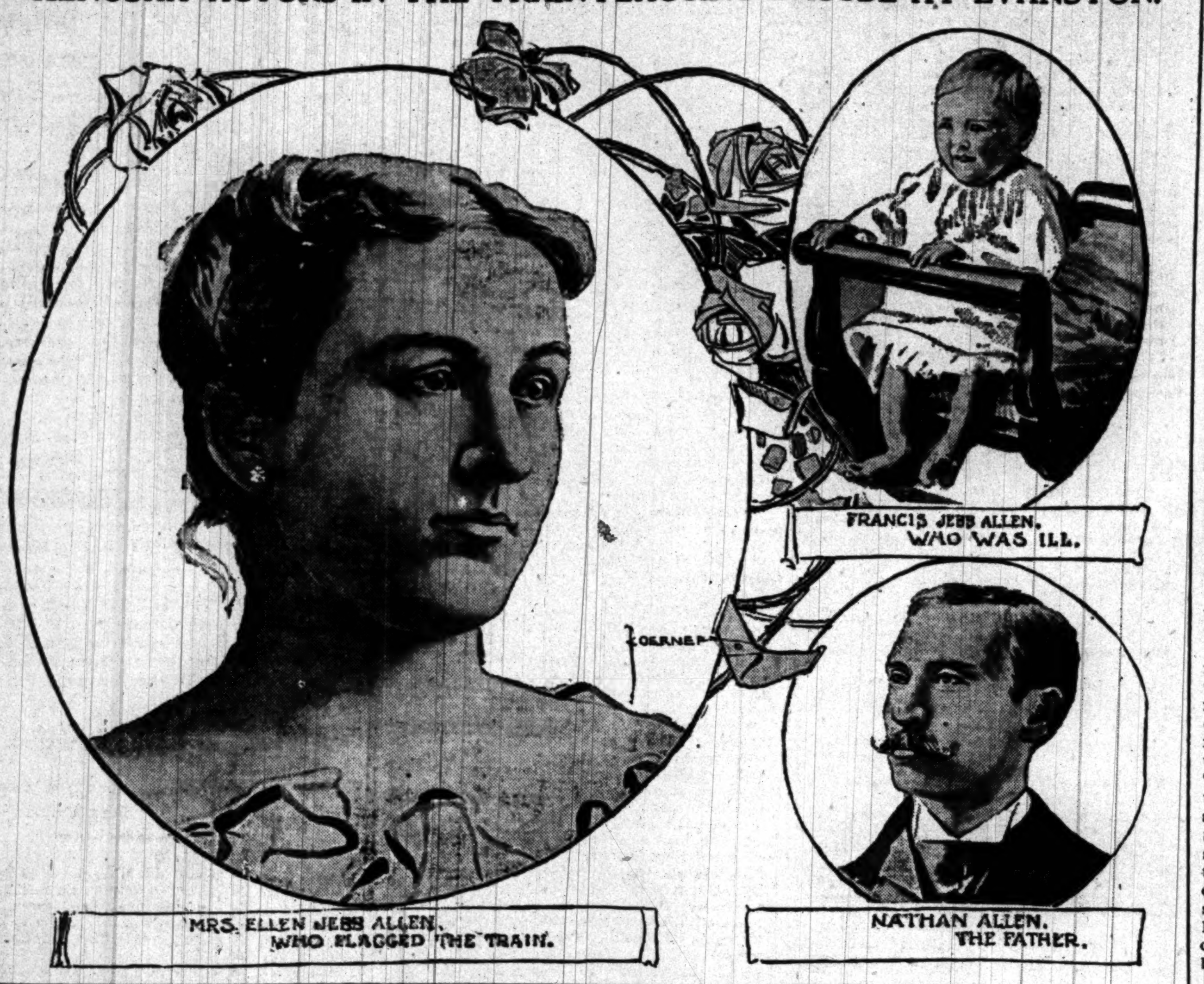
Many Cantonians have expressed a fear that with the breaking of home ties by death and other events, the President might be induced to make his permanent residence elsewhere and consequently there is much rejoicing here at the news of the purchase.

Policeman Saves Two Lives.

Mrs. Tina Johnson and her 4-year-old daughter, Clara, were carried from their burning home early this morning by Police Lieutenant Elliott of the Desplaines Street Police Station. The fire, which was extinguished with $3,000 damage, originated in the rear of Sam Levinsky's saloon, 145 West Madison street.

Virginia Hot Springs.
Magnificent pleasure and health resort in Allegheny Mountains. Altitude, 2,500 feet. Finest bathhouse in the world. Big Four office, 234 Clark street.

KENOSHA ACTORS IN THE TRAIN-FLAGGING EPISODE AT EVANSTON.



MRS. ELLEN JEBB ALLEN, WHO FLAGGED THE TRAIN.

FRANCIS JEBB ALLEN, WHO WAS ILL.

NATHAN ALLEN. THE FATHER.

PRAISE FOR MRS. ALLEN.

KENOSHA FRIENDS LAUD HER FOR FLAGGING THE FAST MAIL.

Little Francis Jebb, the Baby Whose Illness causes the Urgent Message to His Parents, Soon Recovers When His Mother Returns—Engineer of the Swift Train More than Makes Up the Lost Time in the Supposed Race with Death.

Mrs. Ellen Jebb Allen, wife of Kenosha's millionaire tanner, Nathan Allen, was the heroine of society in the Wisconsin town yesterday. She had flagged the Northwestern 3 o'clock fast mail at Evanston—the train that never stops there for anybody—and had been carried in triumph to the bedside of her sick child, Francis. So, when Kenosha awakened on Sunday morning and read the Chicago newspapers the whole town commended the brave woman whose devotion had overridden the order of a corporation.

Passengers on all the Northwestern trains during the day plied the train crews with questions as Kenosha was passed, asking: "Is it true? Did she stop the fast mail?" In both Evanston and Kenosha the news of her deed was a general topic of conversation, and every paper was bought before noon. People talked from yard to yard at Kenosha, and all had something nice to say about Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. Allen denied herself to callers at her residence, asking to be excused on the ground that her child needed her attention. Friends left their cards, and inquired for the little fellow, who, they were told, soon would be well.

Baby Francis' Illness.

Baby Francis Jebb Allen, who has come into celebrity, is not yet 3 years old. When the child became ill at noon on Saturday Miss Larson, the nurse, sent for Dr. W. M. Pugh, the family physician, and as he was delayed by professional business, she telephoned to the Edgewater Golf club, where Mr. and Mrs. Allen, who are both expert golf players, had gone to witness the match between the Kenosha and Edgewater teams.

The moment the telephone message was received Mr. and Mrs. Allen took the electric car for Evanston to catch the first train for Kenosha, only to learn that the train could not be stopped. They pleaded in vain for the violation of railroad routine which would enable them to reach their child. The mother was not to be daunted by red tape. As the fast mail came in sight she sprang on the track, golf cape in hand, Standing in bold relief in the vista of rails she frantically waved the scarlet garment that nullified running rules, and forced the engineer to bring his rushing train to a stop almost at her feet. The rest already has been told. A delay of only five minutes occurred and the lost time was made up before Kenosha was reached.

Find the Child Better.

Mrs. Allen jumped to the station platform before the train stopped. With her husband she entered a carriage and hurried home—happily to find the child out of danger.

Mrs. Allen possesses indomitable spirit. During the Spanish war she was particularly interested in the condition of the army in Cuba. She was one of the first American women to visit Santiago after the American flag was raised by General Shafter. She was one of the organizers of the Kenosha Woman's club and the Kenosha Country club.

Nathan Allen and his brother Charles succeeded several years ago to the tannery business started in the early days by their father. The firm is one of the largest of the kind in the United States, and one of the principal shippers via the Northwestern railroad.

DESPERADO DIES IN PRISON.

Harry L. Griswold, Murderer of Detective P. H. Owens, Succumbs to Consumption in Joliet Penitentiary.

Harry L. Griswold, who was serving a life sentence at Joliet for the murder of Railway Detective Patrick H. Owens in this city in 1894, died yesterday of consumption. He had expected a pardon within a week.

Griswold came of a good family in Brooklyn, N. Y., but was regarded as one of the most desperate men the Chicago police ever had to deal with. In company with William Lake, on the night of Aug. 24, 1894, he attempted to hold up the conductor of a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul freight train that had stopped at a water tank at Deerfield. Owens, who was on the train, resisted, and was shot dead.

The two men escaped, but the alarm was given and at Mayfair Special Policeman Patrick McGrath attempted to dislodge them from a freight car in which they had taken refuge and was shot three times. The two men left the railroad and started across the country. The entire neighborhood had been aroused and they were pursued by men in patrol wagons and on horseback. They gained a strip of woods in Elk Grove Township, on the Desplaines River, where they made a stand and for hours kept their pursuers at bay. Fifty Chicago policemen armed with Winchester rifles were sent to the scene and the little grove was surrounded.

The desperadoes were captured, but not until more than 100 shots had been fired and Farmers Klunk and Yunt had been wounded by the bullets.

At that time Griswold, who was also known as Gordon, was 28 years old. He held a high salaried position with the Manchester Assurance company, spending his days at his desk and his nights in committing highway robbery. Lake became insane after being sent to Joliet.

ATLANTA'S MAYOR IS DEFIANT.

Declared That He Will Not Resign in Compliance with the Demand of the Council.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—It is said by those who know him best that Mayor James G. Woodward will not resign his office. The resolution passed by the Council caucus yesterday called on him to take this action by tomorrow morning and intimated that in the event of his failing to do so an impeachment would follow.

The Mayor, it appears, takes the stand that any misdeeds of which he may have been guilty are strictly his private concern and that so long as he does not neglect the public business no one has a right to inquire into his habit of taking a drink whenever he wants it.

Talking today to a number of intimate friends the Mayor declared that he dated his misfortune from the night of the peace jubilee banquet last December. President McKinley and other celebrities were present and Mr. Woodward says that his enthusiasm in doing justice to toasts and the fact that he had just been elected combined to render his actions somewhat indiscreet, but he denies that his conduct was more reprehensible than that of any of those present.

It is charged that there has been a conspiracy to entrap the Mayor and that several of his recent sprees are evidences of the success of the plot.

Reunion of Menard County People.

A reunion and picnic of former residents of Menard County, Ill., now living in Chicago, will be held at Lincoln Park on Aug. 26. The Executive committee, of which W. J. Hamilton, founder of the Chicago-Menard County association, is chairman, will meet at the Sherman House today to perfect the plans.

SPECIAL
August Clearing
—OF—
..200..
Pianos and Organs

As changes now being made in our building, including first, second, third, fourth and fifth floors, crowd all our sales and storage rooms and repair department, we will, on

Monday Morning, August 7,

at 8 o'clock, and for two weeks following, offer any instrument in our warerooms at a

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

This stock includes:
New Kimball Pianos in great variety;
Little Used Pianos returned from rental to students and professionals on account of summer vacations;
Chickering, Steinway, Decker, Estey, and others;
New Pianos dropped from catalogue;
New Eastern Made Pianos, large size, carved front, 7⅓ octaves, at $130.

Only retail purchasers will be permitted to avail themselves of this opportunity.

During this sale only we offer new pianos for rent at $3.00 per month.

TIME PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
243-253 WABASH AVE.
Just South of Jackson St.

FURS. Quality, Fit, Finish, and Style Characterize the
Alaska Seal Skin Garments and Other High-Class FURS
Manufactured by our house. No other store gives as much fur value for a dollar as Shayne's.

GUARANTEED FASHIONS FOR SEASONS 1899 AND 1900
Now await your critical inspection.

☞ *PRICES* will be found absolutely the lowest if quality is considered.
☞ *Prudent People* will take a *hint.* Others will not stir about Furs until snow flies.
☞ *Don't Delay* getting your furs remodeled and repaired. See the great improvements made by us at small cost.
☞ You are not asked to pay for work here until you need it.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co.
RELIABLE FURRIERS, 187-189 STATE-ST. (Palmer House).

Chemical Analysis
proves the absence of alcohol from that delicious carbonated beverage,
Hydrox Root Beer
—the pure kind.

While fermented root beers (of which we make none) may contain a certain percentage of alcohol, the carbonated Hydrox Root Beer contains no more alcohol than a common vanilla flavored custard.

Wholesale price list will be sent to dealers upon application.

The Consumers Co.,
Works, 35th, Butler & 36th Streets.
Telephone South 620.

DEATH OF REV. G. W. PEPPER.

Widely Known as a Soldier, Army Chaplain, Minister, Public Speaker, and Politician Passes Away.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Rev. George W. Pepper, the widely known army chaplain, minister, public speaker, and politician, died at 12:15 o'clock this morning at his home, 1021 East Madison avenue.

Dr. Pepper suffered from heart trouble for some three years or more, but it was not for much more than a week that he was confined to his bed.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper was born in County Down, Ireland, on July 11, 1833. He was educated at Belfast, and came to the United States in the winter of 1854.

A few Sundays after Fort Sumter was fired upon he preached a sermon, and the next day began raising a company of volunteers, which made a part of the Eightieth Ohio, and of which he was chosen Captain. He served with his company until the fall of Vicksburg, when he was furloughed for disability.

After this he was appointed chaplain of the Eightieth Ohio, and marched with Sherman to the sea.

He remained in North Carolina about a year after the close of the war, and edited a paper of Raleigh. He also took active part in the freedmen's educational work. He was in Washington during the reconstruction period, and was a valued friend of General Logan and John Sherman.

Later he resumed Methodist church work, and served as a Methodist pastor in various towns in northern Ohio. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed Consul at Milan, Italy, by President Harrison, which position he held for five years. His wife died while he was located at Milan. He resigned during President Cleveland's second term, and resumed church work in Cleveland and vicinity.

He was always known as an Irish Nationalist, and he was active in the home rule movement and the Land league. He was a friend of Parnell and other prominent Irishmen. He was conspicuous in Grand Army work.

Five children survive him. They are, George W. Pepper Jr., Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; S. A. Pepper of Miles City, Mont.; Charles M. Pepper, a Washington newspaper correspondent; Lena L. and Mary S. Pepper of Cleveland.

Once used, always used. No family ever changes from T. & T. Coffee to any other brand.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Scalp Treatment.
E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

GET ONLY AN EVEN BREAK

BURNS' MEN WIN ONE AND LOSE ONE WITH CLEVELAND.

Team Leaves for Its Eastern Trip in a Badly Crippled Condition, McCormick Being Added to the List of Injured—Pitcher Roach of the Spaldings Is Taken Along and Will Be Given a Trial—Cincinnati Defeats Both Louisville and St. Louis.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	61	30	.670	Cincinnati	50	42	.543
Boston	57	34	.626	Pittsburg	47	45	.511
Philadelphia	56	37	.602	Louisville	40	50	.444
Baltimore	53	38	.582	New York	35	58	.398
Chicago	51	41	.554	Washington	34	60	.362
St. Louis	51	42	.548	Cleveland	17	80	.175

Yesterday's Results.

Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 9.
Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 6.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Games Today.

Washington at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Baltimore at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

LOSE WITH PHYLE PITCHING.

Chicago Lets Cleveland Win an Exciting Game, but Evens Up with Garvin in the Box.

With a great crowd roaring and seething noisily Chicago and Cleveland battled through two games yesterday, dividing the honors. The decrepit and down-trodden exiles took the first game by a score of 10 to 9 after one of the wildest struggles of the year, and the Cowboys pickled Colliflower in the second and won without an effort.

In the initial battle of the afternoon Phyle pitched wretched ball in the second and third innings, giving the Exiles a handicap of eight runs, which the Cowboys, playing desperate ball, came near overcoming before the end. At the close, with the 14,000 of people wild with excitement, Wolverton went out with the bases full and killed the growing hopes of the assemblage.

Seldom is such a windup seen. After Cleveland had made eight runs the Cowboys started the pursuit race and, inning after inning, crawled closer and closer. "Crazy" Schmidt, the eccentric pitcher, strove hard to stop the rush of Chicago and succeeded so well that when the ninth inning commenced the Cowboys needed five runs to win. Everitt, the first man up, smote the sphere hard and drove out a single, and Mertes followed with a hit. Then the cheers of the crowd began to break in waves over the West Side. Mertes attempted a steal, and as he went away from first Connor stepped across the plate, blocking Sugden from making a throw, and O'Day called Connor out. The act cost Chicago a victory, but the excitement was not yet over.

Chicago's Fruitless Rally.

Magoon drove a liner over short and Lockhead, by a desperate effort, sprang into the air, shoved up his hands, and alighted with the ball, saving the game by a miracle. As he caught the ball Mertes made a dash back toward first. Tucker caught Lockhead's throw, dived back to the base, and completed the double—the seventh double play of the game—but Smith, who saw wrong, called Mertes safe and gave Chicago another chance, a chance which nearly turned the tide of victory. Tucker howled long and loud over the rank decision and was sent to the bench.

Then commenced the real effort of the Cowboys to snatch victory from defeat. Donahue maneuvered around the plate, and, while the crowd roared gleefully, Schmidt gave him a pass to first. Taylor came to bat for Phyle and smashed a line hit over second, sending home two tallies, and when Schmidt, who was getting worse rapidly, gave both Green and Ryan bases, the crowd, piled in the seats and circled about the field, went wild. A hit meant victory, but in the supreme moment Wolverton swung at a curve ball, poked a weakling bounder to Schmidt, and amid sorrow and silence Chicago fell.

The second game was quite different. Colliflower vegitated on the rubber for Cleveland, and Chicago, hitting vengefully, piled up eight runs, and so long as there was danger Garvin, using terrific speed, kept the Exiles at his mercy. Toward the end, when the Cowboys' majority had grown luxuriously, Garvin stopped pitching, and, as a result, Cleveland managed to make five runs, four in the ninth inning.

Both games were filled with rapid, clean fielding, pretty stops, and clever catches, and there was movement and excitement enough to keep the great Sunday crowd howling almost every instant.

Phyle Has a Bad Inning.

Chicago hit inopportunely in the first game, and once Green broke up what might have been the winning rally trying to come home as Wolverton was stealing second.

The disaster to Phyle occurred in the second inning, when McAllister hit safe, and Phyle, growing wild, gave a base and hit Lockhead. Sugden followed with a two-baser, which may or may not have been a foul, after which Phyle hit another man, and Harley's hit, followed by Quinn's scratch single, did the rest.

In the next inning, after two were out, a gift, followed in rapid succession by three hits, more or less scratchy, gave the Exiles another trio of runs.

Having sufficiently handicapped himself, Phyle steadied and pitched clever ball, being aided by crisp fielding.

Chicago pulled up steadily, and in the sixth inning made three runs, and had chances for more, when Green tried to come home and stopped the rally. In the eighth Chicago made a tally by the help of a muffed fly, and in the ninth fought hard, only to fail in the moment. Score:

FIRST GAME—CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf.	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Green, rf.	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	3
W'rton, 3b.	6	0	3	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	2
Everitt, 1b.	4	2	1	1	13	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mertes, cf.	4	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
McM'ck, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss.	4	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
Donahue, c.	4	3	3	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
Phyle, p.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Taylor	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	38	9	14	15	27	17	0	2	6	2	10

†Batted for Phyle.

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Dowd, cf.	5	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Harley, lf.	4	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
M'A'r, rf-1b.	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	2	1	1	7	2	1	0	2	0	0
L'ckhead, ss.	3	3	2	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sugden, c.	4	2	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Schmidt, p.	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
H'mphill, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	10	14	16	*26	14	4	1	2	0	2

*Connor out for interference.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 1 3 1 0 3—9
Hits ....1 0 2 1 2 4 1 0 3—14
Cleveland ....0 5 3 0 0 0 1 1 0—10
Hits ....1 4 3 1 1 1 1 2 0—14

Place and date—Chicago, Aug. 6, first game. Attendance—10,000. Two base hits—Sugden, Donahue, Harley. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Quinn. Double plays—Green-Everitt [2], Magoon-McCormick-Everitt, Wolverton-McCormick-Everitt, Connor-Everitt-Magoon, Tucker-Lockhead. Hit by pitched ball—Lockhead, Schmidt, Magoon, Everitt. Struck out—Phyle, Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and Smith. Time of game—2:15.

Garvin Pitches Successfully.

Donahue's vicious hitting, which had been a feature of the first game, continued through the second, and his three slashing hits aided materially in giving Chicago a winning lead early in the struggle.

The Cowboys pounded Colliflower into slaw in the first, third, and fourth innings, and piled up a discouraging lead which took the interest out of the battle. Garvin pitched magnificently, using wonderful curves and great speed, and he furnished amusement for the crowd by a weird stop in the third inning. Sugden, who had been doing most of the Exiles' hitting, cracked a high bounder over the box. Garvin, extending himself after the manner of a hall hatrack, stretched up into the air and snatched the ball down out of some upper current, setting the crowd roaring with applause.

The Exiles were extremely docile until the eighth, when, aided by a couple of errors, they made a run, and in the ninth, by clustering four hits, they manufactured enough runs to make their showing respectable. Wolverton, Magoon, and Connor gave a pretty exhibition of fielding. Score:

SECOND GAME—CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf.	[illegible]										
Green, rf.	[illegible]										
W'v'ton, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	4	2	3	4	11	1	0	1	0	0	1
Mertes, cf.	4	1	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Connor, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss.	4	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	0
Donahue, c.	3	2	3	4	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Garvin, p.	3	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	9	13	16	27	13	4	1	1	2	5

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Dowd, cf.	5	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Harley, lf.	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Quinn, 2b.	5	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3
Sullivan, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	1
M'A'ster, rf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	3	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lockh'd, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Sugden, c.	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Collifl'er, p.	4	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	12	12	24	13	2	0	1	2	7

Chicago ....2 0 2 1 0 0 0 4 *—9
Hits ....4 0 2 1 1 1 0 4 *—13
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4—5
Hits ....1 0 0 1 0 1 2 3 4—12

Place and date—Chicago, Aug. 6, second game. Attendance—14,000. Two-base hits—Mertes, Everitt, Donahue. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton [2], Garvin, Connor. Double plays—Colliflower-Tucker, Colliflower-Sullivan-Sugden, Magoon-Everitt, Sullivan-Tucker. Hit by pitched ball—Green, Wolverton, Harley. Struck out—Tucker, Lockhead, Colliflower [2], Everitt. Wild pitch—Colliflower. Umpires—Smith and O'Day. Time of game—1:26.

Notes of the Game.

Ryan's leg is so sore he can hardly walk, and he limped through both games with an effort.

The team left last night at 11:30 for Washington and will play eleven games before returning home.

The club went East in a crippled condition. Lange, Griffith, Callahan, Nichols, Ryan, and McCormick are in bad shape, and the first four named did not accompany the club.

Klobedanz did not report yesterday, and President Hart says he does not want a man who acts as Klobedanz has done. The team is in desperate need of pitchers, and it is not improbable the deal will be called off.

McCormick seriously wrenched his knee sliding to third in the sixth inning of the first game. It was at first thought he had broken the leg, but he came around and was able to walk. He went with the club, but will be unable to play for a week.

Tommy Tucker saved the Exiles twice in the first game by beautiful plays. He shut off Magoon at first in the sixth inning by a rapid throw after scooping a vicious bounder, and his fast work in doubling McCormick with Mertes in the second inning was as pretty a bit of fielding as is seen in a season.

Six double plays in one game is the record for the season, and but for Smith's awful decision the record would have been increased. After making his wonderful catch Lockhead fired the ball to first and Tucker slid back to the base with the ball a foot ahead of Mertes, yet Smith refused to allow it.

O'Day's action in calling out Connor for interference, while unusual, was perfectly just. Connor interfered awkwardly and at the wrong time, for Mertes would have stolen the base without his assistance. Besides, there were three balls and no strikes called on Connor and he either should have hit or let Mertes work out his own salvation.

Chicago gave Cleveland a run in the eighth inning of the first game after a hard struggle to avert it. Lockhead and Sugden singled and Lockhead stole third, getting the decision when Wolverton seemed to have touched him off third. Then Schmidt hit to Connor, who, after bluffing Sugden back towards first, threw to Everitt and Everitt relaying the ball rapidly to Magoon completed the double, but Lockhead scored during the play. Had the ball been thrown to second, forcing Sugden, and the double completed that way, the run would not have counted.

KLOBEDANZ AND THE UNIONS.

Charge Is Made That the New Chicago Pitcher Worked as a "Scab" in a Boston Theater.

Unless Pitcher Fred Klobedanz, recently secured by the Chicago club, is able to prove a clean bill of health with reference to the charge that he worked as a "scab" in one of the Boston theaters last winter, the Chicago Federation of Labor will ask the management of the Chicago club to let him go.

The matter was brought before the federation at its meeting yesterday by Delegate Carr of the Webb Pressmen's union, who said the charge had been made to the above effect against Klobedanz, and it was understood he had been let go by the management of the Boston club because of the protest raised by the labor organizations of Boston against him.

Delegate Carr said if it was true the management of the Chicago club should be requested to have nothing to do with him.

After some little discussion the secretary of the federation was instructed to write the central labor organization of Boston inquiring as to the facts in the case.

NEW PITCHER FOR CHICAGO.

Roach of the Spaldings Is Signed and He Accompanies the Team East.

The Chicago club yesterday signed Pitcher Roach of the Spaldings and took the successful young amateur East last night. Roach has a good record with Chicago amateur clubs and only yesterday his pitching for the Spaldings brought defeat upon the Chicago Unions.

Reds Win Two Games.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 6.—The Reds won both games of their double-header with Louisville and St. Louis today. The team has now won ten straight games. The Colonels, because of Powers' miserable work behind the plate, really lost the game in the opening inning. In the second game the Reds made their hits at the right time, while Breitenstein was invincible. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
M'Bride, cf.	3	2	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
C'cr'n, ss.	2	3	2	2	1	Hoy, cf.	1	3	3	0	0
Smith, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Leach, 3b.	0	0	3	3	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Wagner, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Kelly, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	5	1
St'nf't, 3b.	0	3	5	4	0	Powers, c.	0	0	0	1	1
Peitz, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Zimmer, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Phillips, p.	0	0	1	2	1	Cl'm'n, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
						Dowling, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Cun'h'm, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	9	12	27	11	2	Totals	6	9	24	13	3

Cincinnati ....4 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 *—9
Louisville ....2 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—6

Two-base hits—Hoy [2], Selbach, Wagner, Steinfeldt, Clarke, McBride. Three-base hit—Kelly. Stolen bases—Smith, Selbach, McPhee, Steinfeldt, Wagner, Zimmer. Double plays—Clingman-Ritchey-Kelly, Steinfeldt-Beckley. First on balls—By Dowling, 3; by Phillips, 3; by Cunningham, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Phillips [2]. Struck out—Phillips, 4. Time—2:10. Umpires—Mannassau and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	0	2	0	1	Burkett, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	0	4	1	0	Childs, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Smith, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Heidrick, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	0	1	6	0
Selbach, lf.	1	0	3	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1	S'kengost, c.	0	1	2	1	0
St'feldt, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Donlin, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	1	1	1	0	Blake, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
B't'nstein, p.	0	1	2	0	0	Powell, p.	1	0	0	5	0
Totals	4	5	27	11	2	Totals	2	3	24	21	0

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 *—4
St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Selbach. Double plays—Wallace-Childs-Donlin; Selbach-McPhee; McPhee-Corcoran. First on balls—Powell, 3; Breitenstein, 2. Hit by Powell, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1. Passed ball—Shreckengost. Attendance—15,604. Time—1:35. Umpires—Manassau and McGarr.

THIRTEEN INNINGS AND A TIE.

Auburn Parks and Mandels Have a Fine Struggle—Marquettes Are Shut Out.

A bitter game was contested for thirteen innings at Auburn yesterday, darkness putting an end to it. Both pitchers did well. Campion, Wilson, Clarke, and Johnson played a star fielding game. Walter Lyons and Wilson were strong at the bat. Auburn Park plays the Freeport (Ill.) team next Sunday. Score:

Auburn P.	R	B	P	A	E	Mandels.	R	B	P	A	E
Parker, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Lyons, ss.	1	3	0	3	1
Clarke, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Jackson, 1b.	1	0	15	0	0
Seng, 3b.	0	0	2	2	2	Uhlir, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
White, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	O'Leary, 3b.	0	1	2	8	1
Cass'boin, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Griffith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, p.	0	3	2	4	0	Meehan, cf.	1	2	3	0	2
Hom'es, 1b.	0	1	17	1	0	Johnson, 2b.	0	0	10	5	0
Camp'n, 2b.	0	1	6	2	0	Glendon, p.	1	3	0	3	0
McRae, ss.	0	1	2	7	0	Shewb'ge, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Totals	4	10	39	18	2	Totals	4	10	*38	20	4

*Wilson out for interfering with infielder.

Auburn ....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—4
Mandels ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Lyons [2], Parker, Uhlir. Double plays—McRae-Campion-Hommes, O'Leary-Jackson, Johnson [unassisted]. Base on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Glendon, 5. Struck out—By Wilson, 7; by Glendon, 4. Umpire—Tindill. Time of game—2:30.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Toledo	62	35	.639	Youngst'n	42	51	.451
Mansfield	53	38	.582	Dayton	42	55	.433
Newcastle	54	40	.568	Wheeling	39	55	.414
Ft. Wayne	53	44	.546	Springfield	37	62	.373

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 6
Newcastle ....0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 *—4 8 3
Batteries—Swaim and Bergen, Smith and Barclay.
Fort Wayne ....0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—4 8 3
Newcastle ....2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 *—5 8 1
Batteries—Coleman and Bergen, Wadsworth and Barclay.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield ....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 4—7 12 4
Mansfield ....0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—6 7 6
Batteries—Harper and Beville, Miller and Belt.
Springfield ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 [illegible]
Mansfield ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 *—2 6 0
Batteries—Wolf and Beville, Miller and Belt.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo ....0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 1—6 9 5
Wheeling ....1 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0—5 7 2
Batteries—Cates and Myers, Poole and Cote.
Toledo ....0 0 0 1 4 2 2 1 *—10 14 1
Wheeling ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—3 8 3
Batteries—Wiltse and Myers, Parvin and Strong and Cote.

AT DAYTON.

Dayton ....3 0 0 5 5 0 0 0 0—13 15 2
Youngstown ....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4 4 6
Batteries—Gilpatrick and Graffius, Roach and Latimer.
Dayton ....1 2 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—9 10 2
Youngstown ....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—4 5 7
Batteries—Watkins and Graffius, McFarland and Latimer.

LOOK TO TOMMY BRITTON.

MINNESOTA HORSE MAY LOWER DIRECTUM'S RECORD.

His Three Heats at Columbus the Fastest Three Ever Trotted, Yet He Was Not Put to His Best Efforts in Any of Them—Is in the Hands of the Chicago Trainer, George West, and Has Had a Consistent Career Since He Was a Yearling.

During the Grand Circuit meetings of the harness horses at Detroit, Cleveland, and Columbus quite a little new turf history was made, but no event of any of the three meetings attracted more attention than the remarkable race trotted by Tommy Britton, 2:08¼, at Columbus on Friday. The great little stallion defeated as good a field of 2:10 class trotters as ever came together on the American turf, and his three consecutive heats in 2:08¼, 2:08¾, and 2:08¼ eclipse any record made by a stallion up to date.

The nearest approach to this record by a stallion was the race trotted at the fall meeting at Lexington, Ky., in 1893, by Directum, 2:05¼, whose three heats averaged 2:08 7-9. There is no doubt in the minds of horsemen who saw Tommy Britton's race at Columbus that he could have trotted the opening heat in 2:06. The easy manner in which Tommy stepped down to the half in 1:02¼ and to the three-quarters in 1:34¼, where he shook off his competitors and came jogging home the last quarter in 34 seconds in the first heat, foreshadows the great little stallion as the most probable candidate on the American turf to equal Directum's 2:05¼—the stallion record.

Not Forced to Do His Best.

Had Tommy Britton been forced to trot the opening heat to his limit, no one will doubt he could have trotted the final quarter of this heat in 32 seconds, which was the official time for the last quarter in the final heat. In this event, the first mile would have been 2:06¼. The fact is, at no time was any horse in the race able to get near Britton, not even Elloree, 2:08½, who, after laying up the two opening heats, undertook the task of beating the stallion.

Great credit is due the Chicago driver, George West, who has Tommy Britton in the best possible form, and who drove him in his race faultlessly. West in the last few years has made a reputation for himself that has put him in the front rank of trainers. He won last year with his stable $20,000. It is safe to say West will have Tommy Britton in form at the Louisville meeting to eclipse all race records.

Tommy Britton has been a consistent racehorse, having stated as a yearling, and in his entire career has trotted twenty-six races, seventeen of which he won, was second in three, third in one, fourth in two, and three times behind the money. As a yearling he won three races in which he started and took a record of 2:34. As a 2-year-old he won at Bloomington and La Salle, Ill.; Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; and Lexington, Ky., trotting the second heat in a race at the last-named place in 2:15¼. He was not trained as a 3-year-old.

In 1897, as a 4-year-old, he won at Fort Erie in 2:13½, 2:14, 2:12¾. At Boston he was fifth in the summary for the Massachusetts $5,000 stake. At Dover, N. H., he won in 2:16, 2:15¾, 2:11¼. At Rigby he won in straight heats and at Lexington landed fourth money in the Transylvania, winning the fourth heat in 2:11¼.

Formerly in Ed Geer's Hands.

In all of the above races he had been trained and driven by his owner, J. B. McFerren Jr. of Louisville, Ky. In January, 1898, Mr. McFerren sent Tommy Britton to Ed Geers, who wintered at Selma, Ala., and gave the great little stallion a careful preparation. His campaign in 1898 is as follows: He won at Hartford in 2:11, 2:11½, and 2:12. At Cleveland he won the first, second, and fifth heats of a great race in 2:10¼, 2:09¾, and 2:12¼. At Columbus he won second money, taking first and second heats in 2:09¼ and 2:10. At Fort Wayne he won in 2:09¼, 2:12¼, and 2:10. At Fort Erie he was second in the summary, taking the first two heats in 2:09¼ and 2:10. He won at Readville, best time 2:10¾, and won a splendid race in the handicap at Hartford, trotting a mile and ninety yards in 2:15½, the second heat. At Louisville he won fourth money, but showed his great speed here, as he was only beaten a neck in 2:06¾ by Bingen and the same distance in the next by Card in 2:07¼. Tommy Britton's official time as second horse in these two heats was 2:07 and 2:07¼, a record never equaled for two consecutive heats by any stallion. Britton was out of form at Lexington the next week and was behind the money.

During this meeting Mr. McFarren sold Tommy Britton to his present owner, Jero Alis of Isinours, Minn., for $5,000. Mr. Alis, during the winter, was offered a handsome profit on his new purchase by the foreigners, but this he refused, and early in May of this year shipped the great little horse to George West.

West started Britton at Detroit, and being short of work Tommy was behind the money. At Cleveland he won two heats in a hard six-heat race and was just beaten a half length in the third heat. His race at Columbus followed.

MESMERIST AND MARIBERT.

Fleischmanns Want to Make a Match with the Bromley & Co. Stable—Saratoga Gossip.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding Mesmerist's grand performance yesterday, the Messrs. Fleischmann are willing to match Maribert against him at three-quarters of a mile. Julius Bauer, who trains the Bromley & Co. stable, is unwilling to let his colt run in a match. He says the colt is entitled to a rest and will get it, but will be ready for the second half of the Grand Union Hotel Stake, in which Maribert is engaged, and the two colts can then meet just as well as in a match. Along in the fall, if Mesmerist remains sound, he will be ready for a match with any 2-year-old for $25,000 a side.

The Fleischmanns do not conceal their displeasure over the defeat of Maribert by Mesmerist in the Fleischmann Stakes. Maribert and Sakrhat worked three-quarters in an impressive manner this morning. They went head and head to the half in :47¾, five furlongs in 1:00¾, and finished easily in 1:15¾. Spectators differed as to which appeared to be the better colt.

Mesmerist is a chestnut with a white strip in his face. He stands sixteen hands, and is built quite similar to El Rio Rey, but is not so big as the Nevada wonder was. His hindquarters present remarkable thighs and stifles, while his shoulders and arms are correspondingly bulging. For so heavy a colt he is a marvel at the post. Nobody's horse can outbreak him, and he gets on his stride like a quarter horse. Last fall he was so sick it was thought he could not recover. His trouble was pronounced catarrhal fever, which, if it does not prove fatal, generally renders an animal useless for turf purposes. He has been trained since March, and has been racing with a couple of splints on his legs. Cooling and absorbing lotions have been applied to the splints and the colt has been worked steadily. He was bred by Williams & Radford, Hopkinsville, Ky., and was purchased as a yearling at the Easton sale for $1,100. He is by imp. Albert, dam Hoodoo, by Darebin.

Phil Dwyer says he considers Mesmerist the best 2-year-old of the season, but Maribert is nearly as good. "It would," said he, "be a case of which would quit first if they met in a match. Both have a great turn of speed. It is a remarkable showing for Albert to have two such colts out in one year."

Hawthorne Entries for Today.

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Moio, 110 pounds; Bon Jour, 109; Marcato, 107; Albertvale, 106; Elidad, 106; Hermoso, 106; Pan Charm, 106; Kenmore Queen, 105; Alabaster, 105; Warren Point, 103; Tony Licalzi, 103; Harry Thoburn, 103; Red Gidd, 103; Tappan, 103; Mary Kinsella, 103; Queen Safie, 103; Glenoid, 103; Lann, 101.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Merito, 112 pounds; Avenstake, 108; Lomond, 108; Lew Kraft, 108; Dr. Tarr, 105; Eria d'Or, 105; Clara Wooley, 105; Tommy O'Brien, 105; Dick Furber, 103; Caviar, 103; Strathbrook, 103; Jessie Woods, 100; Santiago, 100; Aloha II., 100.

Third race, 1⅛ miles—Teutons, 100 pounds; Arlington, 98; Gun Metal, 95; Fatherland, 86; Hub Prather, 80; Mayme M. M., 72.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Benneville, 110 pounds; Montgomery, 107; Algareta, 105; Goebel, 103; Rosa L., 98.

Fifth race, short course, steeplechase—Gypceiver, 158 pounds; Tricotin, 15; Zufallig, 144; Boanerges, 138; My Valentine, 131; Laura May, 131; Clifton B., 120; Bonesetter, 125; Princess Murphy, 125.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Three Bars, 105 pounds; Sunburst, 105; Serrano, 105; Joe Clark, 105; Flammarion, 105; Roger B., 103; Inuendo, 102; Plantain, 102; Samivel, 102; Pitfall, 102; Chauncey Fisher, 102; The Bondman, 95; Lost Time, 95; Hanan, 92; Silver Tone, 92; Martha Fox, 90; Kastaine, 90.

CYCLISTS ARE BAD SAILORS.

They Lose Their Boat at the Winnetka Camp—Program for This Week.

The promised visit of the Columbia Yacht club to the cyclists' camp at Winnetka roused Captain Nathan of the Chicago Cycling club to pipe all the hands of the Century club's yacht on deck early yesterday afternoon to stand off shore and give the expected visitors a fitting and seamanlike welcome. With much difficulty the "boat" was launched and then for two hours the devoted crew endeavored to beat off the lea shore into the open. At the end of that time they had not gone beyond the aim of the ubiquitous small boy and his handful of gravel. Captain Nathan yelled an order to the man at the bow to heave the lead and in complying with the command Simon precipitated the crew into about ten feet of water. After battling with the waves for half an hour the men managed to get to shore safely with the loss only of the boat, Nathan, with the assistance of two of the forecastle men, succeeding in bringing in all the running gear. The last seen of the vessel it was taking a southerly course in the direction of Rogers Park. John Commerando nearly lost a foot in crawling up on the pier at the foot of the bluff. The high east wind which blew all day prevented the Columbia yachtsmen from making their contemplated visit.

Events scheduled for this week are the entertainment given by the Pilsen and Garden City clubs on Tuesday night and the event of the same nature to be given by the Illinois Cyclists on Thursday in commemoration of their thirteenth anniversary. Wednesday is the regular women's night.

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT.

Bicyclist Taylor's remarkable mile in 1:22 2-5, Shamrock's departure across the Atlantic for American shores, and the sale of the great pacer Joe Patchen were some of the things that occupied the attention of those interested in sporting events last week. During the week also the Chicago ball club continued on its downward slide for a time, and then made a radical change in its team, trading Demontreville for Magoon of the Baltimore club. This seemed to produce a temporary revival in the club, which finished the week in winning form.

◆

"Major" Taylor, as the colored bicycle rider is familiarly known, accomplished his remarkable feat on Thursday afternoon on the Garfield Park track in this city. For two weeks Taylor had been about the city, and several times it had been announced he would go against the record at the Ravenswood track; but each of these trials proved a fizzle, because of trouble with the motorcycle by which he was to be paced. As a result, interest in the attempt had declined a good deal, and only a small crowd saw the actual accomplishment of the feat. Taylor rode without any wind shield, and made his dazzling time by quarters as follows: Quarter, :20 1-5; half, :39 2-5; three-quarters, :59 3-5; mile, 1:22 2-5. The previous record was 1:28. Taylor left for the East immediately after his performance.

◆

The English yacht Shamrock, owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, which is to race the American yacht Columbia for the America's cup next month, sailed from the English shore late on Thursday afternoon. It is not expected to reach Sandy Hook until the latter part of this month. Shamrock's trials against Britannia have been highly satisfactory to Owner Lipton and Britons generally, whereas an impression has gained ground in this country that the new American boat was likely to prove a disappointment. This apprehension, however, does not seem to be shared by C. Oliver Iselin, the boat's owner. He is confident, even enthusiastic, about his craft. On Wednesday, in a race with Defender at Newport, Columbia met with a surprising accident, its big steel mainmast being broken squarely in two. This incident did not seem to weaken Mr. Iselin's faith in his yacht. On the contrary, he says the defects leading to the accident will be avoided in repairing the yacht. He still clings to the idea of the steel mast, and, while yachtsmen admit it may add greatly to the speed of the craft, they are skeptical about its durability. While engaged in the race in which the accident occurred, the boat showed extreme speed, and another hopeful sign for Columbia's chances is the ease with which Defender, the trial horse of Columbia, defeated the boats pitted against it in the race at Newport on Saturday.

◆

On Tuesday, at Columbus, O., Joe Patchen, the famous pacer, was sold by C. W. Marks of this city to H. Y. Harris of Johnstown, Pa., for $20,000. Thus the second of the two great pacers of the world has passed out of the control of Chicago owners within a year, Star Pointer having been sold last summer by James A. Murphy to a Cleveland stock farm.

◆

Manager Burns' ball tossers lost the two opening games of the week. On Wednesday Shortstop Demontreville was exchanged for Shortstop Magoon of the Baltimore club, and the team, which had managed to get one game from Washington the previous day, turned about and added three straight victories, making the record for the week four victories and two defeats.

◆

On Friday the Chicago yacht Siren started from the Van Buren street pier on its long cruise to Toronto, a water journey of fifteen hundred miles.

◆

This week the international championship bicycle meet of the League of American Wheelmen will take place at Montreal, Que., and is expected to furnish interesting contests on the wheel. The Chicago baseball club left for the East last night and plays the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington teams before its return. The harness horse cracks go to Buffalo for a week's sport and interest among the running horse cracks will turn to Saratoga, where the sport will be at its height, with the close of the Brighton Beach meeting, not to mention the advent of the Rt.-Hon. James Tod Sloan. Yacht races at Toronto and the annual cruise of the New York Yacht club will also be features of the week.

SIREN ENCOUNTERS MISHAPS.

Jib Halyard Is Twice Carried Away, but Boat Is Righted—Sunday at Milwaukee.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The crack yacht Siren of Chicago put in here last night, having made the run here in seventeen hours, which, considering accidents and head winds which necessitated beating, is remarkably fast time. The first mishap of the trip was the carrying away of the wire jib halyards. The increase in the wind, together with the strain on the halyards, caused the wire to give way. The heavy sail went clear over the side. The boom, in striking the yacht's side, sounded like a cannon shot. It was quickly pulled on board, and in the rain the men worked like machines, putting a double reef in the mainsail and clearing away the wreckage.

Under the care of such men as Captain Busse, a veteran of the government coast service, and Elmer Hamblin, who was one of the crew of the yacht Defender in the America cup races a few years ago, the yacht again proceeded on its way. While off Racine at 5 o'clock on Saturday the wind increased again, shifting several points to the eastward. Under the new tack the boat stood out well, and had a good lead on the way to Sheboygan. However, at 9:15 the jib halyard again carried away, and the yacht was forced to put back to Milwaukee, making the harbor in a straight run, anchoring in the yachting basin.

The entire crew spent today in making the changes, and tonight the yacht is again on its way north.

Siren and its crew are on the way to Toronto to take part in the races at that place, and also witness the international races between the yacht Genesee and the Canadian defender.

Commodore Peare has held the helm nearly the entire trip up here, and commended the action of his crew in the heavy winds. The crew today was tendered the courtesy of the Milwaukee Yacht club.

Illinois Wins at Twin Lakes.

The third race of a series of five for the Botay cup was sailed yesterday at the Twin Lakes, Wis., R. W. Kniseley's sloop Illinois defeating W. H. Arthur's yacht Sophie T. Sophie T. led passing the second buoy by forty-five seconds, but thereafter Illinois was in the van and finished 1:42 ahead. Illinois was manned by R. W. Kniseley and H. J. Kennedy, and Sophie T. by W. H. Arthur and Merritt Murphy. The judges were Claude Varnell and H. C. Chisholm. The course is five miles, and Illinois has won two races and Sophie T. one. Another race is set for next Sunday.

WHEELMEN REACH MONTREAL.

Canadian City Is Filling Up in Anticipation of the Big Bicycle Meet.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Already Montreal is in holiday attire, although the actual racing does not commence till Wednesday. Chairman Gerlach of Chicago and his riders are quartered near the Queen's Park track. At present there are nearly 500 entries, and Batchelder says the outlaws are ready to pour in their men as soon as a favorable decision is reached.

The Governor General will open the race meet on Wednesday. Today a couple of thousand people watched the cracks who are here already training at the Queen's Park track, and tonight the place was crowded to see them make their trials by electric light.

Races at Put-in-Bay This Week.

Toledo, O., Aug. 6.—The Interlake Yacht association will hold its annual session, commencing tomorrow, at Put-in-Bay. The seven clubs composing the association—Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Put-in-Bay, Sandusky, Toledo, and Chicago—will be fully represented. The general inspection and parade of the fleet occurs on Wednesday. The triangular course will be sailed on Wednesday. Thursday and Friday will be given over to special races.

Williams' Queer Wager.

Fred Williams, the Eastern pedestrian, and his dog Sport, who are in Chicago, are under contract to tour the United States on foot upon a wager, it is said, of $3,000. The money is deposited with David Shrewsbury. Williams is to start next Saturday, with $1, according to the agreement, and return with $1,000. He is to bring certificates from the Mayors of towns he passes through.

Ends in a Dispute.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Morris Reds forfeited to Ottawa today in the eighth inning on account of a decision over a blocked ball. The score at the time stood 2 to 2.

Illinois Cycling Club Loses Game.

Michigan City, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Michigan City defeated the Illinois Cycling club today by a score of 17 to 3. The batteries were Smith and Boland for Michigan City and Brennan and Green for Illinois.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Richmond, Ind.—Richmond, 11; Shamrock, 7.
At Joliet—Nashville Colored, 5; Joliet Standards, 3.
At Danville—Danville, 5; Mattoon, 2.

LONG RIDE ON BAD ROADS.

ANNUAL CENTURY RUN TO ELGIN IS MARRED BY THE MUD.

Knowing the Condition of the Highways Many Do Not Start, Yet Twenty-four Riders Complete the Trip—William Rabb of the Lincoln Cycling Club Makes the Best Time, but It Is Far Short of the Record—Two Women Negotiate the Distance.

Bad weather and heavy roads frightened the members of the Century Road Club of America, and the ninth annual run from Chicago to Elgin yesterday was not the success expected. Had the managers of the affair not planned so extensive and elaborate an event it might not have been ranked as a failure, for over fifty ambitious riders started out and twenty-four finished. The time was not up to standard, and none of the wheelmen was able to cover the Elgin-Aurora course in less than nine hours, although many of them had under good conditions done so in less than seven.

Just at dawn the corner of Washington boulevard and Halsted street was crowded with riders. G. H. Alexander, the State Centurion, stood on the curb, with his tags, and checked those who were ready to start on the long ride. At this time ten had already gone, the first bunch consisting of three Lincoln club men, J. B. Richie, J. N. Crampton, and Fred Davis. These whirled away at 1:55 a. m., but are yet to be heard from. Soon after, at 3 o'clock, William Raab of the same club began his wearysome trip. He pedaled off alone, but before he had reached Addison he had passed the early riders, and had the roads to himself. He found them exceedingly bad, but, nerved up by the hope they would grow better as he went on, he kept up his plucky fight and finished at 12:30 noon.

Returns with Tales of Woe.

Groans and sore limbs characterized the return of most of the riders. Surprise marked the expression of each as he read over the register and found his time was at least within two hours of the best mark made during the day. Each had his tale of woe to tell and each thought it the worst of the entire list. Bad roads, punctured tires, and broken forks told the story of most of the mishaps, while a few were frank enough to acknowledge that they were not able to do better and had tried their best.

The course was ideal until the scorchers reached Addison. Then trouble began. The heavy soil had been thoroughly soaked by the rains and caked around the rims. F. H. Watrous, who sports eighty-three century bars, said it was heavier than he had ever experienced. Five times between Addison and Elgin he had to stop and cut the mud from between the rims and the forks. From Elgin to Aurora the roads were all that could be desired, but coming back through Naperville the wheelmen had to use a path less than a foot wide, which at times was exceedingly dangerous. Walks of half to three-quarters of a mile were of frequent occurrence and tumbles were momentarily expected.

Among those who started were three women. Mrs. Borden, who left first, did not get farther than Austin, as her wheel gave out, but Mrs. Bunker covered the course in splendid time. Miss Hettman, who was on a tandem with Harbert, finished fresher than any one of the competitors.

Two Women Complete the Century.

The best time of the day on a single wheel was that of William Rabb of the Lincoln club, while F. G. Clark and E. J. Ehle, on a tandem, covered the course in 7 hours and 12 seconds. Both of these men are old riders, Clark, with John D. Andrews, holding most of the tandem road records of the State.

The following were the results of the ride:

	Start.	Finish.	Time.
William Rabb	3:00	12:03	9:03
L. A. Enos	7:10	4:17	9:07
H. Goetz	5:00	2:25	9:25
W. H. Wilton	4:00	1:45	9:45
Mrs. George Bunker	4:00	1:45	9:45
F. H. Watrous	4:00	1:58	9:58
J. A. Peterson	4:00	2:25	10:25
J. M. Muller	4:30	3:05	10:35
R. P. Searle	4:30	3:05	10:35
M. F. Dormbusch	4:15	3:05	10:50
Robert Hoy	4:30	3:35	11:05
F. H. Tuthill	6:50	6:05	11:15
G. B. Salter	4:00	3:45	11:45
A. L. Katz	4:15	4:10	11:55

Four tandems were out and these did the fastest work, but they met with the greatest number of accidents and finished late in the day. Their time was as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Time.
F. G. Clark and E. J. Ehle	5:30	12:42	7:12
Marg't Hettman and G. Harbert	4:00	2:25	10:25
S. S. Gano and C. D. Gano	6:00	5:40	11:50
W. A. Feltes & D. A. Severing's	4:15	5:40	13:50

Many of the members of the club gathered to see the finish, and the general sentiment among them was that another race should be run. The matter will be given to Centurion Alexander to decide.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City and Minneapolis Both Win Double-Headers—Other Contests.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	54	32	.627	St. Paul	42	49	.461
Minneapolis	54	38	.586	Milwaukee	40	49	.449
Detroit	47	43	.522	Buffalo	39	51	.433
Grand Rap.	46	43	.516	Kansas City	38	56	.408

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Blues won two games today with ease, completely outplaying the Saints. Egan and Stricklett pitched good ball, neither allowing the visitors to bunch their hits. Spies was put out of the second game for abusing the umpire. He refused to go when ordered by Brennan, and was ejected from the grounds by the police. The score:

FIRST GAME.

K. City.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss.	2	4	2	0	0	Burke, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gear, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Vaughn, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
R'hfuss, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	Lally, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	G'n'vn, 2b.	0	3	1	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0	Isbell, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Reilly, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	Shugart, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Hoff'r, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Ball, ss.	0	1	3	7	0
Wilson, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Spies, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Egan, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Fisher, p.	0	1	0	2	2
Totals	4	8	*26	10	1	Totals	1	8	27	12	5

*Spies out on Shugart's interference.

Kansas City ....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 *—4
St. Paul ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hit—Vaughn. Three-base hits—Ganzel, Glenalvin. Sacrifice hit—Gear. Stolen bases—Hulen, Rothfuss [2], Miller, Burke. Struck out—By Fisher, 3. Bases on balls—Off Egan, 2. Double plays—Gear-Wilson, Ball-Vaughn. Time—1:30. Umpire—Brennan. Attendance—2,500.

SECOND GAME.

K. City.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss.	1	2	3	4	1	Burke, rf.	1	2	3	0	2
Gear, cf.	0	0	7	1	0	V'hn, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
R'hfuss, lf.	2	3	0	0	0	Lally, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Miller, rf.	2	3	1	1	0	G'n'vn, 2b.	0	1	4	1	1
Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	9	0	1	Isbell, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Reilly, 3b.	0	3	2	4	0	Shugart, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0
Hoff'r, 2b.	0	1	3	5	2	Ball, ss.	0	0	0	5	1
Warner, c.	0	0	1	1	1	Spies, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Stricklett, p.	1	0	1	0	1	Denzer, p.	1	2	0	3	0
						Fisher, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	13	27	17	5	Totals	3	7	27	11	7

Kansas City ....0 0 1 0 4 0 2 0 1—8
St Paul ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Ganzel, Denzer. Three-base hit—Hulen. Sacrifice hits—Hulen, Miller, Ganzel. Stolen bases—Ganzel, Reilly [2], Hulen [2], Rothfuss, Miller, Burke. Struck out—By Stricklett, 1; by Denzer, 5. Bases on balls—Off Denzer, 3. Double plays—Reilly-Hoffmaster-Ganzel, Gear-Reilly, Glenalvin-Vaughn, Fisher-Glenalvin. Time—1:35. Umpire—Brennan.

Grand Rapids Defeats Indianapolis.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Baseball interest has become assured in this town, as shown by an attendance of 3,500 at today's game, which was transferred from Indianapolis. The game was hotly contested, and at several stages a single lucky hit would have made a big difference in the score. In the last inning Indianapolis had two men on bases, but could not land them. Score:

G. Rapids.	R	B	P	A	E	Ind'napolis.	R	B	P	A	E
P'k'rig, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	H'g'ver, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Genins, ss.	1	1	3	4	1	Hartzell, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Cr'wf'rd, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	Motz, 1b.	0	2	14	0	0
Sullivan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	M'F'l'nd, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0	Allen, ss.	0	0	3	5	0
B'rb'er, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2	Stew'rt, 2b.	0	2	2	5	0
Buelow, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Hickey, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
McAuley, c.	0	0	6	1	0	Kahoe, c.	0	0	1	0	0
McGill, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Nawton, p.	0	1	1	2	0
						Hayden, c.	0	0	2	0	0
						*Flynn	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	5	6	27	10	4	Totals	4	8	24	16	4

*Batted for Newton in ninth.

Grand Rapids ....1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 *—5
Indianapolis ....0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—4

Stolen bases—Pickering [2], Stewart, Hickey, Flynn. Two base hits—Genins, Buelow. Struck out—By McGill, 1; by Newton, 1. Bases on balls—Off McGill, 3. Double play—Bierbauer-McAuley. Time—1:45. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—3,500.

Minneapolis Wins Twice.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Millers won a double-header from the Brewers this afternoon. Umpire Cantillon's decision in the ninth inning of the first game, when he called Wilmot safe, lost the game for the Brewers, as he scored a moment later on a single, tying the score. In the tenth the Millers cinched the game on two hits, a base on balls, and an error. The second game was lost by stupid base running and poor fielding. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Minn'polis.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Waldron, rf.	0	0	5	0	0
Nance, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	Schoch, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Wilmot, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	C'ng'lt'n, cf.	0	0	8	0	0
Andrews, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0	Weaver, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Carey, 1b.	1	1	16	0	0	Gray, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
Smith, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Stafford, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0
A'b't'hio, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1	Viox, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Fisher, c.	0	1	4	0	1	Speer, c.	0	1	1	1	1
*Werden	0	0	0	0	0	Reidy, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Dixon, c.	0	0	1	1	0						
Menefee, p.	0	0	1	8	0						
Totals	6	9	30	17	2	Totals	4	7	30	12	1

*Batted for Fisher in the ninth.

Milwaukee ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0—4
Minneapolis ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2—6

Two base hits—Weaver, Stafford, Abbatticchio. Home run—Stafford. Umpire—Cantillon.

SECOND GAME.

Min'polis.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Waldron, rf.	0	3	2	0	1
Nance, lf.	0	0	0	0	1	Schoch, ss.	0	0	2	5	4
Wilmot, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	C'g'lt'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Andr'ws, 3b.	1	3	1	5	1	Weaver, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Carey, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Gray, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Smith, ss.	3	2	2	4	0	Stafford, 1b.	1	2	14	1	0
Ab't'hio, 2b.	1	1	5	2	1	Viox, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Dixon, c.	0	1	0	0	0	*Nicol	1	1	0	0	0
Fifield, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Speer, c.	0	2	2	1	0
						Chech, p.	1	0	2	5	0
Totals	8	13	27	11	3	Totals	5	11	27	16	5

*Batted for Viox in the ninth.

Milwaukee ....0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1—5
Minneapolis ....0 2 0 1 0 1 0 4 0—8

Two base hits—Congalton, Smith, Fifield. Three base hit—Stafford. Double plays—Smith-Carey; Schoch-Stafford; Schoch-Speer-Stafford. Attendance—9,000. Umpire—Cantillon.

Buffalo, 14; Detroit, 5.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Detroit played a crossroads game today and the Bisons won in a walk. Slater, Buelow, Dillard, and Gaston were the principal offenders. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	3	3	0	1	Knoll, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Dungan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Garry, cf.	2	4	3	0	0
Dillard, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	White, lf.	3	3	1	0	1
Slater, 1b.	1	1	8	0	1	Dillon, 1b.	1	0	13	1	0
Ryan, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	3	4	4	5	1
Stallings, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Hall, ss.	1	2	2	5	0
Buelow, c.	1	1	2	0	3	Gremi'r, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0
Shaw, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Diggins, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Taylor, ss.	0	1	2	0	1	Hastings, p.	2	1	0	2	0
Gaston, p.	0	0	0	2	1						
*Frisk	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	5	13	24	5	8	Totals	14	17	27	14	2

*Batted for Gaston in ninth.

Detroit ....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1—5
Buffalo ....0 1 3 0 2 2 2 4 *—14

Two-base hits—Taylor, Dungan, Ryan, White, Hastings. Three-base hit—Ryan. Double play—Hall-Hallman-Dillon. Bases on balls—By Gaston, 3. Stolen bases—Stallings, Garry, White [3], Dillon, Hallman, Greminger. Struck out—By Hastings, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Buffalo, 4. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Buffalo, 9. Umpire—Haskell. Time—1:55.

Milwaukee Releases Hart.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Ex-League Pitcher "Billy" Hart has been released by Manager Mack. Mack has claimed "Bill" Clark of Pittsburg.

Terre Haute, 5; Wabash, 5.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The game between Terre Haute and Wabash was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

Terre Haute ....3 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—5 10 7
Wabash ....0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0—5 9 11

Batteries—Hines, Warrender and Jessup; Bigelow and Fuller.

Spaldings, 8; Chicago Unions, 2.

The Spaldings defeated the Chicago Unions at the Unions' Park yesterday afternoon by a score of 8 to 2. The feature was the pitching of Roche of the Spaldings, who allowed the heavy-hitting colored team but three hits. Roche left for the East with the Chicago team last night, Manager Burns having signed him. Horn, for the Unions, pitched a good game but was poorly supported. Score:

Spaldings.	R	B	P	A	E	Unions.	R	B	P	A	E
Stines, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Monroe, ss.	0	1	0	4	3
Connors, 2b.	0	0	3	0	3	W. Jones, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
Giblin, cf.	1	0	6	0	0	Holland, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
L. Br'm, 2b.	2	2	1	1	1	Hopkins, 2b.	1	0	3	2	0
Pickett, 1b.	2	0	8	0	1	Jackson, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Adams, c.	1	0	6	1	0	Moore, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoffm'n, ss.	1	1	0	3	1	Reyno's, 1b.	0	0	11	0	2
O. Br'm, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Horn, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Roche, p.	0	1	1	2	0						
Totals	8	7	27	7	6	Totals	2	3	27	12	5

Spaldings ....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 4 0—8
Chicago Unions ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Bases on balls—By Horn, 2; by Roche, 1. Struck out—By Horn, 4; by Roche, 4. Double play—Monroe-Hopkins-Reynolds. Umpire—Pfeffer.

Columbia Giants, 6; Marquettes, 0.

The Columbia Giants defeated the Marquettes yesterday by a score of 6 to 0 at the former's grounds, Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The feature of the game was the effective pitching of Miller, who allowed his opponents but two hits and struck out seven men. The score:

Giants.	R	B	P	A	E	Marq'ettes.	R	B	P	A	E
Grant, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Bassett, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Pat'rs'n, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Ebort, ss.	0	1	2	6	1
Johnson, ss.	1	1	0	9	1	H's'm'n, 1b.	0	0	1	5	0
Buckner, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Snail, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Burns, c.	1	1	7	0	0	Andrews, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Barton, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Minton, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Bings, 3b.	2	4	0	1	0	Lagger, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
J's'n Jr., 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	Stellm'n, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Miller, p.	0	2	0	2	0	Brown, p.	0	0	1	0	2
Totals	6	16	27	16	1	Totals	0	2	24	13	4

Giants ....0 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 *—6
Marquettes ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Struck out—By Miller, 7; by Brown, 4. Base on balls—Off Brown, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Pitts.

Heaphys, 9; Whiting Grays, 1.

The Heaphys had an easy victory over the Whiting Grays, who had defeated the Columbia Giants in the morning. Fear's hitting and the fast work of the Heaphys were the features. Next Sunday morning the Heaphys play the Columbia Giants. Score:

Heaphys.	R	B	P	A	E	W. Grays.	R	B	P	A	E
Fear, c.	1	5	3	0	0	Gorman, ss.	0	0	0	9	2
Powers, ss.	3	1	0	4	0	Condon, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
D'nohue, 1b.	2	1	16	2	0	Possehl, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0
Kenn'lly, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Breen, c.	0	2	2	0	0
Hankey, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Faurot, p.	0	1	0	5	1
Croft, 3b.	1	0	2	6	0	Duffy, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Snelle, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0	O'R'rke, 2b.	0	0	4	0	0
Long, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Pedros, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
T. Hughes, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Griffin, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	10	27	17	0	Totals	1	6	27	17	3

Heaphys ....0 0 0 5 2 0 1 0 1—9
Whiting Grays ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two base hits—Breen, Hankey. Sacrifice hits—Powers, Kennelly [2], O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Powers [4], Hankey, Long, Possehl [2]. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Faurot, 5. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Faurot, 1. Umpires—Kelly and Kegey.

TO THE LAST DROP

SEIPP Extra Pale Beer

is a genuine drink-relish.

This beer is as lively, light and sparkling as champagne.

It is a properly aged brew of the very best malt and hops that money can buy.

This special beer is a studied reach for superiority. It has magnificiently accomplished that aim.

Order a trial case from the brewery by phone or mail. It will come promptly.

Served in most first-class buffets.

CONRAD SEIPP BR'G CO.,
Phone South 869. Chicago.

Monday Aug. 7.

We've added to our assortment of men's trousers at $3; were $4.50, $5, $6, $7; many blue and black serge suit trousers; also mixed cassimeres, etc.; large sizes (40 to 48 waists) are plentiful.

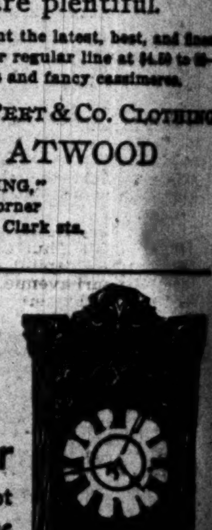
You folks who want the latest, best, and finest will find them in our regular line at $4.50 to $— fine striped worsteds and fancy cassimeres.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING

F. M. ATWOOD

"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark sts.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator



That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
☞ Agents wanted.

OMAHA
SIOUX CITY

THE ST. PAUL ROAD

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.
SHORT LINE
ELECTRIC-LIGHTED TRAINS
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."
THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Reaches forms of indigestion that no other medicine seems to touch.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

FURS
STYLES NOW READY.
Summer Prices.
Send for Catalogue.
A. Bishop & Co.
156 Wabash-av.

Kodaks
SWEET, WALLACH & CO.
84 Wabash Av., Opposite Fields.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS.

BISHOP FORCES A CRISIS.

MEMBERS OF EAST ST. LOUIS PARISH GIVEN THREE DAYS' GRACE.

Unless the Opponents of Father Cluse Cease Their Resistance by Noon on Wednesday Each and Every One Will Be Excommunicated — Ultimatum Declares Time for Mercy and Forbearance Is at an End—Parishioners Are Still Obdurate.

Belleville, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A crisis in the resistance of St. Patrick's parish, East St. Louis, to the appointment by Bishop Janssen of Vicar General Cluse, a German, to be their pastor, will be reached on Wednesday. All who do not abate their resistance by noon of that day will be excommunicated by the Bishop. In all the East St. Louis churches this morning a letter from the Bishop was read, announcing his purpose. He closes by saying:

"The time of mercy and forbearance is at an end. As Bishop of the diocese I am necessitated, for the cause of justice, for the safeguard of ecclesiastical authority, for the good of religion, to have recourse to the extreme measure of inflicting the severe punishment of the church on the guilty ones. It is, therefore, with a bleeding heart, but in fulfillment of my sacred duty, that I hereby publish the following decree:

"All those members of St. Patrick's Congregation, East St. Louis, Ill., or any other subjects of the Diocese of Belleville, Ill., who after midday of Wednesday next, the 9th day of August, by counsel, approval, or deed will abet the rebellion now existing in St. Patrick's Congregation, East St. Louis, Ill., or help in preventing the lawful rector from fulfilling his duties by officiating in St. Patrick's Church and occupying the pastoral residence without molestation, shall by the very fact of such counsel, approval, or help given, or such deed performed, be excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church."

Those Who Are Included.

"As such abettors shall be considered:

1. All those who act as committees formed for the purpose of keeping up the rebellion.
2. All those who by word of mouth, or writing, or printing give counsel, or approval, or encouragement for the rebellion.
3. All those who attend meetings for the purpose of maintaining the rebellion.
4. All those who contribute material means for the expenses of the rebellion.
5. All those who act as guards of the premises of St. Patrick's Church to keep away the lawful rector.
6. All those who in any way intimidate others from submitting to lawful ecclesiastical authority.

Effect of Excommunication.

This communication has, among others, the following effect:

1. A person thus excommunicated cannot receive the sacraments of the church before he or she has repented, retracted before witnesses, and been absolved from the excommunication by the Bishop of the diocese, or by a priest designated by him.
2. The excommunicated person is forbidden to assist at mass and other public services held in church or chapel, even on Sundays and holidays of obligation.
3. If a person dies under the censure of this excommunication he or she cannot receive Christian burial and cannot be interred in consecrated ground.

Wednesday the Last Day.

"I hope and pray that before next Wednesday the lawful rector be permitted to take charge of St. Patrick's Church and parochial residence. If such be not the case I admonish all the faithful parishioners of St. Patrick's Church to endeavor as best they can to fulfill their duty by hearing mass on days of obligation in some neighboring church or chapel until that happy time returns when mass again will be celebrated in their own church.

"The Very Rev. W. Cluse, V. G., rector of St. Patrick's Church, continues to reside at St. Mary's Hospital, corner of Eighth street and Missouri avenue, to attend to the wants of his parishioners. I have directed him to perform baptisms, marriages, and funerals, or other sacerdotal functions, either at the Chapel of St. Mary's Hospital or in any one of the other four churches in East St. Louis.

"I implore all of you the abundance of God's graces. Given at Belleville this third day of August, 1899.

"JOHN JANSSEN, Bishop of Belleville."

The parishioners held a meeting today and unanimously decided to stand firm until their case has been passed upon by Rome.

OLD RESIDENT DIES SUDDENLY.

James Keefe, Who Came Here in 1837, Passes Away at His Son's Residence.

James Keefe, a resident of Chicago since 1837, died suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of his son, Edward M. Keefe, 349 East Division street, aged 75. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, with interment at Calvary.

Mr. Keefe came to Chicago with his parents when he was 13 years old. He was born in Limerick, Ireland. For many years he was a flour and feed dealer on the North Side, where he owned considerable real estate.

He is survived by seven children, two of whom are Sisters of Charity, Sister Mary Keefe of New Orleans and Sister Annunsiata, who is visiting Chicago. The other children are: Eleanor M., Edward M., John L., Frank, and Joseph L. Keefe.

HEAR PROF. J. W. E. BOWEN.

Instructor in Gammon Theological Seminary, a Colored Man, Preaches at Trinity Methodist Church.

Professor J. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Theological Seminary for colored students at Atlanta, Ga., occupied the pulpit of Trinity Methodist Church, 2519 Indiana avenue, yesterday. Gammon Seminary was founded by Elijah Gammon of Chicago in 1888, and was endowed by him with $600,000. It now has eighty students, and Professor Bowen, who is a colored man, says it is accomplishing an excellent work.

His text was from the first chapter of John, the eleventh and twelfth verses, and the general subject of his discourse was "Growth, Intellectual and Spiritual."

"Growth is imperceptible," he said. "We see the result, but not the process. We grow mentally, bodily, and spiritually. So it is in the Christian life; we start as babies, and grow spontaneously."

FEVER EPIDEMIC DYING OUT.

No New Cases at the Virginia Soldiers' Home or Phoebus, and No Deaths Yesterday.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 6.—There were no deaths or new cases of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home today, and the authorities feel certain that they have succeeded in effectually checking the disease. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported at Phoebus. It is thought now that quarantine restrictions will be modified this week and soon removed altogether.

TROOPS TO LEAVE CLEVELAND.

Second Street Car Strike Practically Ended and All Violence Has Ceased.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6.—It is announced tonight that all the military will be withdrawn from Cleveland perhaps before tomorrow night. Violence has ceased entirely and the action of the merchants yesterday in declaring their purpose to resist the boycott has already had its effect.

Five Hundred at Meeting.

Through a typographical error in the report of the anti-imperialist meeting at Rosalie Hall the night before, "The Tribune" of yesterday was made to say in the text of the report that there were but fifty people present. The number written in the copy was 500, and those were the figures given in the headlines.

Borо-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, agents.

CYCLING TO PACIFIC COAST.

One-Armed Wheelman Reaches Chicago on His Way from New York to San Francisco.

Albert V. Roe, Postal Telegraph company messenger No. 574, en route from New York to San Francisco, arrived in Chicago at 12:25 p. m., yesterday, carrying messages on a bicycle from Manager William Black of the New York office to Manager S. L. Luttro of San Francisco. He will remain here until tomorrow to rest from his ride, and recover from the eight or ten bruises which are distributed over his body.

Roe is 19 years old, and has only one arm. He has been in the employ of the company one year. He had contemplated this trip for some time, and after his employment by the Postal company he communicated his desires to the company's officials, and was sent upon the mission. He left New York two weeks ago, starting from the station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. He has ridden all the way on his bicycle, and has had several bad falls, due mostly to his having but one arm. He was thrown over the handlebars of his wheel at Irving, just out of Buffalo, and sustained ten bruises and cuts on various parts of his body. He is at the Morrison Hotel.

Roe was met at Pullman on the Michigan Central tracks by a delegation of twelve messenger boys from the Postal company and escorted to the Chicago down-town office. Here he delivered several private messages and afterwards was shown about the city by the boys. He will be under the care of the Postal company until he departs for San Francisco tomorrow morning. Roe wears the company's regulation uniform. He expects to complete his trip in about two months. He says he is tired and sore, but lays this more to his falls than the exertion. He expects to fare better in the latter stages of his journey.

CABLE TRAIN RUNS AWAY

LINCOLN AVENUE GRIP CATCHES IN THE DOWN-TOWN LOOP.

One Conductor Runs Ahead Through Dearborn Street to Warn People Away While the Other Signals to Have the Machinery Stopped—Bring the Cars to a Standstill in Randolph—It takes Nearly Three Hours to Repair the Wire Rope—No One Hurt.

A runaway Lincoln avenue cable train raced along the Dearborn street side of the down-town loop last night at 8:40 o'clock, with one conductor sprinting ahead to warn people out of the way, while the other conductor rang an alarm bell which stopped the cable. No one was hurt, but only the fact that it was Sunday night and the street clear of traffic avoided a serious wreck. Service on the loop was delayed until after midnight.

Twenty passengers were on the car when the gripman found he was unable to release the grip for the stop at Clark and Monroe streets. He signaled for the conductors, and at the Dearborn street curve they had learned of the accident and began work to save damage and danger. The passengers did not learn of their plight until Madison street had been passed. Between Madison and Washington streets many of them jumped off, but none were injured, and, just as the train turned into Randolph street, the cable stopped and the train came to a standstill.

It was grip No. 67 of the Lincoln avenue line that caught the cable. It was manned by Gripman J. G. Ames and Otto Buckholtz was the conductor who ran ahead to give the warning.

Thousands of People Delayed.

The stopping of the cable filled the La Salle street tunnel with cable trains and a thousand home-journeyers were delayed.

People stood at street corners waiting for the cars to start and when they grew tired of the delay and sought State, Sedgwick, or Larrabee street trolley cars, they found them overcrowded. The workmen of the Union Traction company made great efforts to have the cable repaired before the performances in the theaters were over, but did not succeed, and from 11 o'clock till midnight the throngs of people seeking transportation to their homes were doubled. Many people walked across the bridges to Illinois street and took the cars there, but others remained about the loop till it could be repaired.

People who were caught in the tunnel when the break-down occurred walked out and caught cars on the North Side.

The North Side system shifts cables at the northern entrance to the tunnel and that part of the line was delayed only twenty minutes until the seriousness of the break was discovered and the switching system could be put in operation.

When the North Side cars commenced to run half of the patrons were ignorant of the plans made for their transportation. For over two hours all the north-bound cars ran on Wells street and those going south on Clark street. Groups of men, women, and children were to be seen standing, watching car after car going in the opposite direction to that which they wished to take. Complaints are heard that motormen and conductors who witnessed the dilemna sat stolidly and failed to inform people of the change in the arrangements. Some concluded to walk home, some took cabs, and women who had children with them sat on the curbstones until a better informed pedestrian explained to them the way out of their difficulty.

Cable Is Ruined.

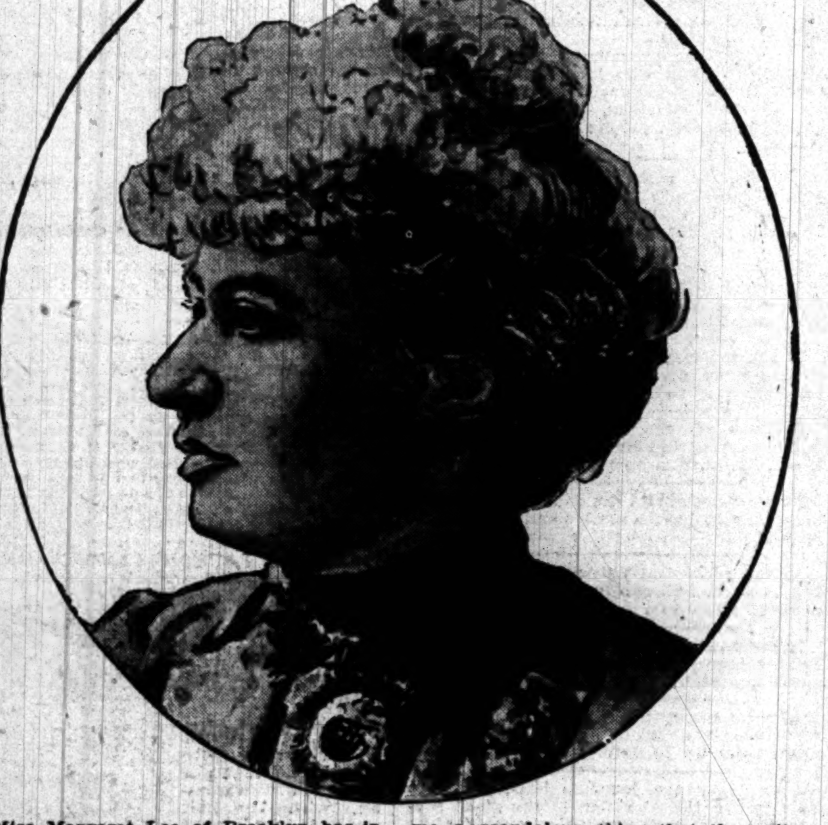
For more than 200 feet the cable looked like an escaped spring out of a Waterbury watch that had been run over by a train. It was ten inches in diameter instead of two where the grip had fought against the frayed strands. It was necessary to saw the section out of the cable and splice in a new piece before the cars could proceed, and the entire repair force of the North Side system was called to the rescue. The work was done in Randolph street, just west of the curve, under the supervision of Superintendent Henderson.

The runaway car narrowly missed a train on the Madison street line at Dearborn and Madison streets, which was stopped only by the frantic signals of the conductor.

Woman and Children Almost Struck.

Mrs. Frank Formanek of Joliet, carrying an infant, and followed by two small children, narrowly escaped being run down by a Lincoln avenue train at Center and Clark streets during the afternoon. The woman attempted to cross in front of a car at the sharp curve. One-armed Policeman Morris Brink pushed the woman and children beyond danger. It was fifteen minutes before the car could be started on account of the dropping of the cable on the curve.

WOMAN WANTS COPYRIGHT LAW REPEALED.



Miss Margaret Lee of Brooklyn has instituted a movement for the repeal of the copyright law now in force, by which the author's right to his books ceases to exist forty-two years after publication.

"The idea suggested itself to me," she said, "on seeing a chance newspaper statement that several large editions of works by American authors, copyrighted previous to 1857, were soon to be issued. It seemed to me a scandalous thing that the writers, several of whom are still living, should have no profit from the transaction. Marion Harland, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Donald G. Mitchell are names that occur to me without stopping to think, and without doubt there are many others. The law is sixty-eight years old, and is old fogy to the last degree."

LAY CHURCH CORNER-STONE.

Harlem German Lutherans Unite in Ceremonies at the Site of Their New Temple.

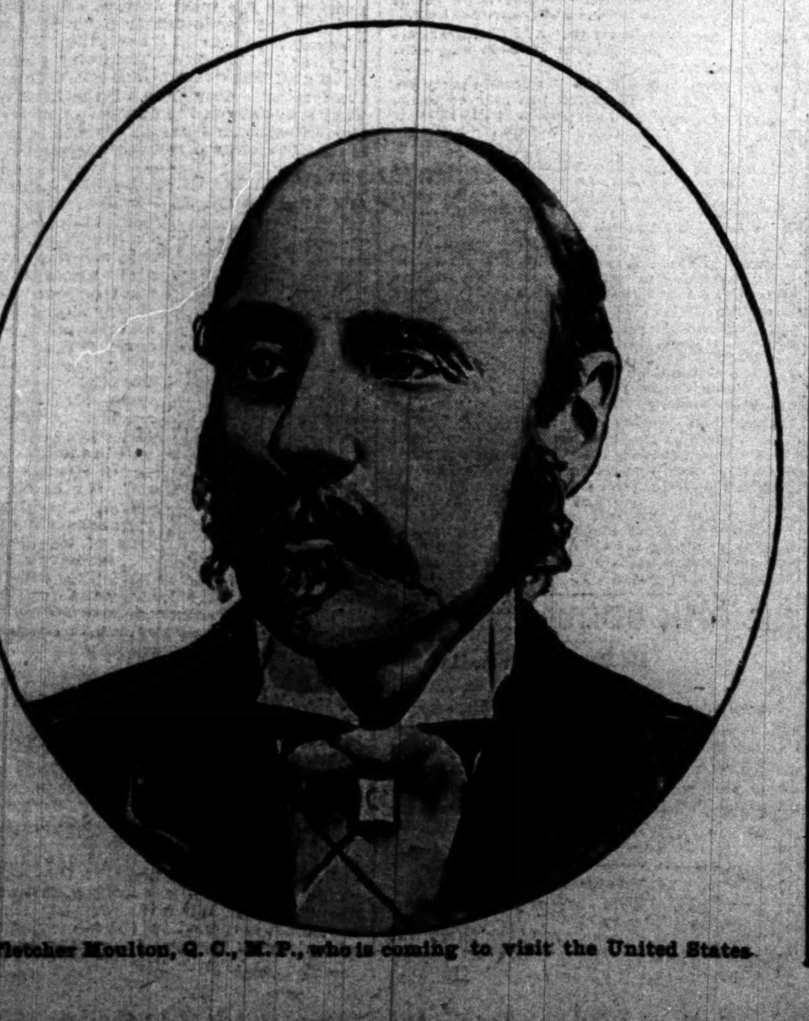
With appropriate ceremonies the corner stone of the new German Lutheran Church at Harlem was laid yesterday afternoon in presence of congregation and a large number of friends and invited guests. The Rev. A. Kaitschuk, pastor of the congregation, conducted the services. The Rev. W. S Hinman of Chicago and the Rev. W. C. Seidel of Sterling spoke in English, and the Rev. Christopher Kundten and the Rev. E. D. Severinghaus delivered addresses in German. The church is to stand at the northeast corner of Cleveland avenue and Hannah street. It will be built of Lyons limestone at a cost of $20,000.

SEARCH FOR STOLEN MONEY.

Former Lima Bank Officers Take a Hatchet and Make a Mysterious Pilgrimage.

Lima, O., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Former officers of the American National Bank, which was mysteriously robbed of $18,000 on last Christmas evening, are supposed to have made a futile attempt to recover the treasure this evening. Former Cashier Kalb has always insisted that the money was buried somewhere near the bank. Tonight Kalb and others visited the basement of the bank building, armed with a hatchet. After some time they returned, looking anything but cheerful.

ENGLAND'S MOST HIGHLY EDUCATED MAN.



Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., M. P., who is coming to visit the United States.

MAJOR BUTLER WILL RESIGN.

Row in First Illinois Cavalry Will Not, However, Serve to Break Up the Regiment.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Major W. P. Butler of this city is receiving many expressions of sympathy over his recent experience in the First Illinois National Guard Cavalry, being turned down in his aspirations for Lieutenant Colonel, although claiming the place by virtue of seniority. He has sent in his request for retirement from active service in the National Guard as a result of this treatment, although he has received the assurances of many powerful friends in court that they will help him to receive his rights. They have promised to lay his case before Governor Tanner when he returns and show the Executive just how the Chicago officers are running things.

Congressman Warner is hopeful of securing a commission in the volunteer army for Major Butler, and has invited him to attend a conference with Senator Cullom in Chicago next week for the purpose.

CUTS FREIGHT RATE ON WOOL.

Eagerness of Western Roads to Secure a Million Pound Shipment Starts a Railroad Quarrel.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A shipment of wool estimated at a million pounds is the cause of trouble in local freight circles and agents say charges have been preferred before the Interstate Commerce commission as the regular rate of $1.54 per hundred was cut 20 cents.

Last night the first half of the shipment went forward by the Burlington lines consigned to Eiseman & Co. of Boston, and the remainder of the shipment is due here tomorrow from Antonito, Colo., via the Rio Grande.

The investigation was conducted through the Santa Fé and Mallory lines, which had the wool partly loaded when word came to divert the freight.

LLNESS OF G. H. HARRIS' FATHER

Former Virginia Congressman in a Critical Condition at His Residence in Harrisonburg.

Harrisonburg, Va., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Former Congressman John T. Harris, father of President Graham H. Harris of the Chicago School board, is critically ill at his residence here. His son arrived from Chicago today in response to a telegram. Mr. Harris is 77 years old and has been one of the most prominent men of his day and State. He was a member of Congress before the war, and though opposed to secession sided with his State. He was again elected to Congress in 1870 and was successively reëlected until the Mahone movement in 1882 permanently retired him from politics.

OWEN SCOTT GOES TO DECATUR.

Bloomington Man Will Become General Manager of the Herald of That City.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Owen Scott of this city, formerly editor and proprietor of the Bloomington Bulletin and later editor and proprietor of the Bloomington Leader, has been appointed general manager of the Decatur, Ill., Herald, which has been formed by the consolidation of the Morning Herald-Dispatch and the Evening Republican. Mr. Scott was Congressman from this district for one term.

Alfred Zscherpe Is Shot.

Alfred Zscherpe, 240 Oak street, son of B. Zscherpe, of the piano manufacturing firm of B. Zscherpe & Co., 51-55 Institute place, was shot in the calf of the left leg in front of the piano factory at 11 o'clock last night. Michael Gallery, watchman for the Royal Insurance Safety Deposit vaults, is said to have done the shooting. He has not been arrested. Zscherpe was taken home in a police ambulance. He refused to make any statement about the shooting.

Threatened Race War in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 6.—A report reached here tonight of a threatened race war at Paragould, in Green County. A so-called "Vigilance committee," composed of white men, had notified the colored residents to leave the community. Many of the negroes left town and reports tonight state that those remaining are being driven out of the town.

Death of Robert Werner.

Robert Werner, who was injured in a peculiar accident early on Saturday morning at Union and Randolph streets, died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Werner was helping to move a wagon, when he was caught between the end of the wagon tongue and an electric light pole and hurt internally. The inquest will be held today. Werner was a German laborer, 24 years old. He lived at 174 West Randolph street.

Incendiaries Burn Ice Plants.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Some one having a spite against the Lake Superior Ice company is suspected of late this evening setting fire to the largest of its houses. It will be consumed. Last night almost simultaneously two other houses belonging to the company were consumed by fire, and a short time before this another house burned. Saturated rags were found at one of the fires.

Ex-Governor Atkinson Seriously Ill.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6.—Former Governor W. Y. Atkinson is seriously ill at his home in Newnan, and it is believed his recovery is impossible. Mr. Atkinson was succeeded in office by the present Chief Executive of the State, Allan D. Candler. He served two terms as Governor. He has not been in good health for three years following an attack of appendicitis.

Shoots at Pole, Kills Boy.

London, Ky., Aug. 6.—Last night at East Bernstadt Clyde Thompson, aged 18, was leaning against a telegraph pole when a young man named Holt told him to stand aside, as he wanted to shoot at the pole. Thompson refused, and Holt fired at the pole, hitting Thompson, who is fatally wounded.

Wounds Fatal to Pollock.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6.—Captain Thomas L. Pollock, who was shot by David Anderson at the Soldiers' Home on Friday last, died tonight. Anderson will be held for murder. Captain Pollock served in Company A, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, during the civil war.

Wants to Enlist Chicago Men.

Captain Edward Davis, recently in command of Company L, First Regiment, I. N. G., who is now at Fort Houston, has telegraphed to Sergeant Albert Gebert that enlistments can be made in Chicago for his company in the Thirty-third Regiment.

Fire Wrecks Cement Plant.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Fire, entailing a loss of about $250,000, destroyed the works of the Glens Falls Portland Cement company this afternoon.

West Side Band Concert Tonight.

An open air concert will be given tonight at Ashland boulevard and West Madison street by the Iowa State Band.

Do it today; select a diamond for your best girl; convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

Tobey's Great Semi-Annual Sale

Occurring This Year in August.
33⅓ to 40% Discount.

Anticipating an unprecedented August sale, we made tremendous purchases of furniture and curtains, no quantity being too large where the quality was good and the discount sufficient. The result is a veritable flood of furniture (still arriving by wagon load and carload), every piece of which is of the same standard of quality as regularly sold by this company, but bought in no case at less than 25%, and in some cases 40% less than last spring's prices.

This, in connection with the fact that furniture has advanced since that time 15 to 25%, makes an actual saving to our customers of fully one-half.

THIS WEEK'S FEATURES.

Parlor Furniture. Circumstances placed in our hands a lot of Parlor Suits, Divans, Chairs and odd pieces at 33⅓ to 50% less than regular prices. Every piece of this furniture is durable and well upholstered, and covered with a fine quality of brocades and damasks. As a few illustrations of the values offered we mention—

$65.00 Three-piece Parlor Suits	$39.50	$35.00 Arm Chairs	$19.50
$40.00 Solid Mahogany Divans	19.50	$37.00 Inlaid Parlor Suits	24.00
$75.00 Solid Mahogany Three-piece Parlor Suits	38.00	$25.00 Vernis Martin Rockers	14.50
$50.00 Sofas, upholstered seat and back	25.00	$13.00 Vernis Martin Parlor Chairs	8.50

Office Furniture. We place on sale to-morrow morning a noted maker's entire new Fall sample line of Office Desks at 33⅓% discount. There is only one of a kind, but fifty-five different patterns, ranging in price from $12.00 to $126.00.

$170.00 Mahogany Roll Top Desk	$126.00	$35.00 Roll Top Desk	$22.50
$105.00 Quarter-Sawed Oak Roll Top Desk	69.00	$30.00 Six-Foot Bookkeeper's Desk	20.00
$70.00 Quarter-Sawed Oak Roll Top Desk	45.00	$20.00 Quarter-Sawed Oak Table	13.50

We must insist on the immediate delivery of all orders placed for Office Furniture, as we must have the room.

Taken at Random. In looking through the many hundred bargains offered in this sale, the following seem specially worthy of mention:

$5.50 Hall Chairs	$ 3.25	$25.00 Oak China Closet	$16.50
$25.00 Mahogany Carved Rocker	17.00	$18.00 Oak Sideboard	12.50
$49.00 Birdseye Maple Chamber Suit	32.50	$65.00 Vernis Martin Cabinet	39.00
$135.00 Mahogany Chamber Suit	89.00	$9.50 Vernis Martin Table	6.25
$25.00 Dresser	17.50	$39.00 Mahogany Hat Rack	26.00
$21.00 Chiffonier	13.50	$40.00 Inlaid Cabinet	26.50
$25.00 Dressing Table	15.00	$95.00 Inlaid Table	55.00
$50.00 Mahogany Dresser	35.00	$18.00 Inlaid Desk	12.00
$13.50 Book Case	9.00	$4.50 Parlor Table	2.25
$15.00 Extension Table	10.00		

Curtains and Fabrics. Our Curtain department was very fortunate in securing a quantity of beautiful Curtains, Portieres and Fabrics from 25 to 50% less than regular prices. We mention a few of the many attractive bargains.

$22.50 Brussels Curtains	$15.00	$2.00 Saxony Curtains	$1.00
$15.00 Arabian Curtains	10.00	$12.00 Portieres	6.00
$35.00 Renaissance Curtains	25.00	$5.50 Portieres	3.00
$35.00 Brussels Curtains	20.00	$12.00 Brocades, per yard	5.50
$5.00 Muslin Curtains	3.00	$11.00 Damasks, per yard	4.00
$8.00 Point de Calais Curtains	5.00		

A large lot of remnants at a fraction of their original price.

Wall Paper. Our entire stock, including all of the latest arrivals of imported Wall Papers (ranging in price from eighteen cents per piece to $18.00) will be offered in this sale without reserve at 25% discount.

This sale certainly presents an opportunity for economical buying that all customers contemplating buying furniture, furnishing or decorating, should take advantage of.

Wabash-av. & Washington-st. **The Tobey Furniture Co.** Established 1856.

LIND IS OUT OF THE AMES CASE.

Governor Will Use No Influence to Forestall Investigation of Minnesota Colonel's Conduct.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6.—Governor Lind announces today that he has withdrawn entirely from the case of Colonel Fred Ames, and should the War department care to investigate the conduct of the Minnesota Colonel he will not use his influence to prevent such action. Governor Lind for a time was a stanch believer in the gallantry of Ames and combated the charges of cowardice made by his brother officers. It is believed here that the War department will investigate the charges.

COLORED MASONS WILL MEET.

United Supreme Council to Hold Its Thirtieth Annual Session at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6.—The United Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree Colored Scottish Rite Masons will meet in the thirtieth annual session tomorrow.

John G. Jones, thirty-third degree, of Chicago, Most Pussiant Sovereign Grand Commander, has arrived and will preside.

On Wednesday morning the Imperial Grand Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of Mystic Shriners will assemble.

This week, 15 best platinum photos in 3 styles, $3. Stevens. McVicker's Theater.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:11 p. m.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Monday, Aug. 7.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain; also mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, will close at 4:30 and 12 p.m. today, via S. S. St. Louis.

Direct mails for Ireland will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, Aug. 7, via S. S. Teutonic.

For Azores Islands, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close Tuesday, Aug. 8, 4:30 p. m.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Aug. 14, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Aug. 20, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

DEATHS.

CORDELL—Mary, née Jennings, beloved wife of P. F. Cordell, 212 W. Madison-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

CLARK—Christine, née Peters, beloved wife of Thomas Clark, mother of Walter T., W. Irving, John V., Mrs. Grace E. Monroe, and sister of Mrs. B. Palmer Mackey, Aug. 4, 1899, 326 Marshfield-av. Funeral Monday, Aug. 7, at 1:30 p. m. Burial Rosehill.

HOTCHKISS—Sunday, Aug. 6, Frances E. Dye, wife of General C. T. Hotchkiss. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

OSTER—Peter Oster, dearly beloved husband of Amelia Oster, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1899, aged 61 years 5 months and 28 days. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 9 a. m., from his late residence, 334 W. Van Buren-st., to St. Francis Church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

REID—John W., aged 63, at his residence, 77 E. 26th. Funeral 2:30 p. m., Monday, Aug. 7. Burial private.

VERT—Laura, daughter of R. D. and Jane Jones Vert, at 12 m., Saturday, aged 35 years. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from Welsh Presbyterian Church, Monroe and Sanborn.

WERNER—Suddenly, at Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Robert Werner, aged 24 years. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 1:30 p. m., from Sheldon undertaking establishment, 239 W. Madison-st. Interment at Waldheim.

YOUNG—Mrs. Naason Young, aged 85 years. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 8, 3 p. m., 6316 Yale-av. Peru (Ill.) papers please copy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday probably showers and thunder storms, fresh easterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday, Tuesday warmer, with probably showers, fresh north to east winds.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday, fresh north to east winds.

Iowa—Showers and thunder storms Monday and Tuesday, preceded by fair and warmer in eastern portion Monday, east to south winds.

Missouri—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday, winds becoming southerly.

Minnesota—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday, fresh easterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 6, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.86	94	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.82	76	84	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.06	62	68	N.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.94	82	88	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.86	84	86	S.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.82	74	76	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.82	76	82	E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.96	68	74	N.	....	Clear
Boston	29.84	74	82	E.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.90	82	84	S.W.	.88	Clo'dy
Charlotte	29.84	82	90	W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.84	74	80	S.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.02	66	68	N.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.94	76	80	N.E.	....	Fair
Cleveland	29.96	72	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.98	76	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Denver	29.90	74	84	S.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.00	78	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.00	66	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Dodge	29.84	82	....	....	....	....
Dubuque	29.98	76	82	S.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	31.10	60	64	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.86	82	84	N.W.	.04	Fair
Edmonton	29.76	60	66	Calm	.88	Rain
Galveston	29.94	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.00	72	76	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.08	64	72	E.	....	Fair
Havre	29.74	78	86	N.W.	....	Fair
Helena	29.80	74	80	E.	Tr.	Fair
Huron	29.84	78	80	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.98	76	78	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.96	78	98	S.W.	.30	Rain
Kansas City	29.94	80	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.92	90	96	S.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.10	60	62	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.90	88	92	S.W.	....	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.74	68	74	N.	.20	Clear
Minnedosa	29.94	64	70	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.92	88	94	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.86	64	76	W.	....	Fair
Nashville	29.92	78	88	N.	.06	Rain
New Orleans	29.96	88	92	S.	Tr.	Clear
New York City	29.84	78	84	E.	....	Clear
Norfolk	29.80	78	88	N.	.26	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.82	82	86	S.W.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.86	90	96	S.	....	Fair
Omaha	29.92	76	78	S.E.	....	Fair
Oswego	29.90	68	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.94	88	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.94	74	80	N.	.04	Clear
Philadelphia	29.82	80	84	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.94	74	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.86	76	82	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.80	68	74	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.72	86	88	E.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.98	76	78	N.	....	Fair
St. Paul	30.00	74	80	N.E.	.01	Rain
Salt Lake City	29.86	70	72	S.E.	.06	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.06	56	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	74	78	N.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	78	88	S.	Tr.	Fair
Vicksburg	29.92	86	90	S.E.	.04	Clear
Washington	29.82	76	82	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
White River	30.08	64	66	W.	....	Fair
Williston	29.78	78	82	E.	....	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.02	66	74	S.E.	....	Clo'dy

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Czermakouski, Andrew, 52; 737 Holt-av., Aug. 4.
Difreeria, Paulo, 65; 200 W. Taylor-st., Aug. 5.
Ellis, Fred, 50; 33 Ayers-ct., Aug. 4.
Evert, Frederick, 41; 77 Cornelia-st., Aug. 3.
Fitzgerald, William, 69; 256 N. Western-av., Aug. 3
Galvin, John, 43; 3012 Shields-av., Aug. 5.
Jendrowska, Apolonia, 32; 2715 Logan-st., Aug. 5.
Kates, Harry, 45; 23 Walnut-st., Aug. 3.
Keating, John, 48; 704 W. Ohio-st., Aug. 5.
Kurtzman, Sam, 87; 148 W. 14th-st., Aug. 4.
Lantch, Adam, 78; 854 Lawndale-av., Aug. 3.
Murphy, Mary, 50; 3606 Union-av., Aug. 4.
Normak, C. A., 62; Norwegian Lutheran Hospital, Aug. 5.
O'Neill, Edward, 45; 3649 Union-av., Aug. 5.
Peterson, Mathilda, 42; 700 Morgan-st., Aug. 4.
Scanlon, Catherine, 65; 16 Oregon-av., Aug. 5.
Show, Hans, 37; 1034 Fulton-st., Aug. 4.
Skibbe, Carl, 58; 304 Wabansia-av., Aug. 3.
Spear, Jacob, 84; 677 Mozart-st., Aug. 4.
Skogh, Frederick, 24; 258 Orleans-st., Aug. 4.
Sweeney, Thomas, 36; 95 Boston-av.
Zajicik, Frank, 25; 1333 W. 18th-st., Aug. 5.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Henry Lee.	Moung-Toon & Moung-Chit.
Melville & Stetson.	Almont & Dumont.
Querita Vincent.	Brothers Borani.
Celeste & Bayless.	Flora Adler.
Powers & Hyde.	Tutt & Tutt.
John T. Powers.	Roger & Corinne Imhoff.
Bessie Taylor.	Wm. Robinson.
Warfield Brothers.	Pritchard Sisters.

PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

HAWTHORNE RACES—AUG 7 TO 19

5 or more races each day, beginning at 2:15 p. m. Music by Cicero Military Band. Admission 75c. Illinois Central trains leave Randolph-st., *9:45 a. m., 12:30, 1, 1:20, and *1:50 p. m., stopping at Van Buren, Park Row, Halsted, and Ashland, returning 4:34 p. m. and after races. *Do not stop at Ashland-av.

C., B. & Q. trains leave Union depot, 12:15, 1:05, 1:35, and 2:10 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island and Western-avs.; returning after races.

The Metropolitan and Lake Street Elevated and Madison, Ogden-av., 12th-st., and 22d-st. lines connect with electric cars direct to grounds.

Special electric cars leave State and Van Buren at 12:25, 12:35, 12:45, 12:55, 1:05, and 1:15 p. m., stopping only at Canal, Halsted, Ashland, and Ogden-avs., direct to track in 40 minutes.

Metropolitan express trains leaving Pacific-av. at 12:59, 1:11, 1:23, and 1:35 p. m., stop at all stations on loop, Franklin, Halsted, and Marshfield av., reaching track 23 minutes from Franklin-st.

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Heart of the Michigan fruit belt reached via the
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12:30 noon, except Sat. & Sun.	5 p. m.
11:30 p. m.	11:30 a. m.

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ONLY A FEW MORE WEEKS
BETTER THAN EVER, AUGUSTUS THOMAS' ARIZONA
TONIGHT 67th TIME.
Matinee Saturday.

POWERS' 9TH BIG WEEK.
Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
Chas. Frohman presents Wm. Gillette's greatest comedy success,
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.
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"It takes rank in purity, finesse and artistic treatment with 'A Pair of Spectacles.'"—Times-Herald.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

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BIG MINSTREL FESTIVAL.
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HOPKINS
BARGAIN 25c MATINEE
JOSEPHINE SABEL,
Chas. A. Gardner—Nanon & Nanette.
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FERRIS WHEEL PARK Limits Car.
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Wheel Rides Free Weekday Afternoons

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PRICES 10, 20, 30.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1899.

The Boat-Rocking Idiot. The sad boating accident on the Patapsco River near Baltimore, recorded in the dispatches yesterday, by which five persons were drowned, was the result of boat rocking. Three men and three women were in the boat when one of them amused himself by rocking it, with the result which so often happens from this idiotic practice. The boat was capsized and all were drowned but one woman, who managed to cling to the boat until a policeman swam out and rescued her. As these practices have continued from time immemorial it is not likely this accident will make any impressions. There will always be cheerful idiots who hold giant firecrackers in their hands, descend from balloons by parachutes, rock boats, and never "know it is loaded." If their ravages could be confined to themselves it would not so much matter, but usually it is some one else who has to suffer from their idiocy.

Increased Savings Bank Deposits. The deposits in the forty-nine savings banks of New York July 1 last were bigger by twenty millions than they were Jan. 1 of this year. Not all the depositors are wage-workers, but most of them are. Hence it follows that the earnings of the male and female workers of New York City have been sufficient to enable them to lay aside twenty million dollars. Better evidence of the general prosperity of the country cannot be desired. In 1893 and 1894 there was no such increase in savings bank deposits. The money put in in more prosperous years was being drawn out in order to enable those who had deposited it to get through the hard times. During this year there is not a New York savings bank which has not been receiving more money than it has paid out. It may appear next January that the New York recipients of the better wages which are being paid now have added nearly fifty million dollars to their savings. The millionaires are not the only beneficiaries of the prosperity of 1899.

Our Coliseums. Although the recent agitation for a stadium resulted in the abandonment of the project it has not been without advantageous results to the city. Both the South and North Sides will have commodious and elegant buildings for public purposes. The great arches for the Coliseum on the old Libby Prison site are rapidly coming into place, and, if not delayed by building strikes, the structure will be ready for occupancy in October. It is centrally located and will answer all purposes for the largest public gatherings or for national conventions, as it will accommodate more people than any other building in the country. Meanwhile, the project for a permanent exposition building on the site extending from Ontario to Indiana street has so far advanced that it is no longer problematic. The building will be 350 by 1,200 feet in dimension and will have a total permanent seating capacity of 13,500, with floor space for thousands more if it shall ever be necessary. Over one-third of the cost has already been subscribed and subscriptions are coming in rapidly. When these buildings are finished Chicago will have the two largest structures of the kind in this country.

Education in Our New Possessions. Mr. W. T. Harris, the United States Commissioner of Education, states in the Independent his opinion that the first duty of the United States towards our new possessions is to put before the whole people the opportunity of schooling, thus giving them an apprenticeship in industrial civilization. As to the details of the educational scheme, especially in Cuba and Porto Rico, he suggests the reëstablishment of old schools and perhaps the opening of new ones, the government to furnish supervisors to visit them and suggest improved methods of instruction, giving the teachers the benefit of accumulated experience in the United States. He would also have something done with regard to the instruction of the natives in the English language, the teachers to be acquainted with Spanish and to make weekly visits to the several schools and give model lessons in instruction in English, so as to make the native teachers good instructors. Besides the literary work he would have schools of industry, with special teachers, in every considerable town and village, the schools being of the special trades rather than the manual training sort, and the revenues of the islands should support the teachers and supervisors. Commissioner Harris' plan seems eminently practical, for the first step towards prosperity must be the establishment of education and industry.

Paying Debts in American Securities. Since Jan. 1, 1898, railroad stocks to the value of 100 millions have been sent to this country from Europe. Other securities valued at over 200 millions have been returned here. In that way, rather than by shipments of gold, has Europe paid off the greater part of its indebtedness to the United States growing out of the excess of American exports over imports. The net gold imports for the last fiscal year were only fifty million dollars. The return of every bond or share of stock diminishes the indebtedness of the United States to Europe and lessens the sum which has to be shipped abroad in gold or goods to pay the interest on that indebtedness. If all the foreign holdings of American securities were to be sent back the only deductions to be made from a favorable balance of trade would be on account of the expenses of Americans touring abroad and the freight charges on exports and imports paid the owners of foreign vessels. The most gratifying feature connected with this return of securities is the ability of the American market to absorb them without the least disturbance of values. They have come back unnoticed and have found purchasers at fair prices at the same time that the stocks and bonds of new concerns were being thrown on the market in great quantities. The supply of capital has been sufficient to take care of them all. The United States has given evidence of wonderful financial strength during the last eighteen months.

ISSUING GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The issuance of gold certificates, suspended by Secretary Carlisle in 1893, when the gold reserve fell below 100 millions, has been resumed. He held that the power of the department to issue them lapsed when the reserve had once been trenched upon, even though it was replenished afterwards. Secretary Gage and most others who have looked into the matter are of a different opinion. The Subtreasury at San Francisco has been directed to issue these certificates to the amount of ten million dollars. This is probably for the convenience of the local banks. Australia has been shipping large quantities of gold to San Francisco. Bankers, instead of shipping the gold East, can send certificates, and save expense. The cost of transporting the gold will be shifted to the government.

Subtreasuries in other cities have not been directed as yet to receive gold deposits and issue certificates therefor. If they are, whatever popular demand for currency there may be will not be met materially, for the smallest certificates are of the denomination of $20. Bills of that size do not circulate actively among the common people. The one, two, and five dollar bills are the ones which are constantly passing from hand to hand and which consequently become dirty and ragged so soon. But the banks will be convenienced considerably if they can exchange much of the gold they have in their vaults for certificates. Then they can send at little expense to points where there is need of it the money to be used in "moving the crops."

If there is a continued scarcity of $5 and $10 bills, the people will learn in time to use eagles and half eagles. Americans are not as conservative as Russians, and the latter, after having known nothing but paper for half a century, are now accustoming themselves to gold. As late as three years ago the gold in circulation in Russia was only about one-thirtieth of the total amount of money in the hands of the people. Gold constitutes about one-third now. At first the Russians looked with disfavor on the new-fangled gold coins. They are overcoming with great rapidity their reluctance to handle them.

The San Francisco Labor Council. The War department intends to muster out at San Francisco the Iowa regiment which has been serving in the Philippines. This will put money in the pockets of the soldiers, for their allowance for traveling expenses home will exceed what they will have to pay for transportation. The Labor Council of San Francisco demands that the Iowans be not mustered out in that city. It asserts that the soldiers will drink up and gamble away all their money, and that the War department wants this to happen in order that the Iowans, being destitute, may be compelled to reënlist; that they may be unable to get back home and tell their people the "true facts" about the Philippines; and that the San Francisco labor market may be flooded and the struggle of the workingmen for improved conditions checked. The discoverers of this nefarious, many-headed plot have appealed to the Governor of Iowa to defeat it. They have portrayed to him also the sufferings of the soldier boys who will try to "beat the trains" to get home, and who will "be put off in mountains and in deserts and there miserably perish." Governor Shaw takes no stock in the predictions of these San Francisco lunatics. He does not believe the Iowa soldiers will go on one grand, exhaustive spree when mustered out. He knows they will return home "self-respectful and respected citizen soldiers." Many a mare's nest has been discovered by Eastern "anti-imperialists," but bigger and more amazing than any of them is the one which has been unearthed by the San Francisco Labor Council. The Eastern college professors should be ashamed that Western workingmen are the first to discover the "true inwardness" of this mustering-out plot.

BLUE SKIES AND LOCOMOTIVES.

A late consular report on "Labor Conditions in Great Britain" is depressing reading. It is not the recital of orders for sixty locomotives placed by two British railways with American firms which is depressing, though faith for the nation should not rest chiefly on hopes of an ever expanding foreign trade. Diversity and harmony of local life, based on a balanced interchange within our own borders, are the primary objects of national policy. Neither was depression produced by the warning lessons drawn from the great engineering strike of last year in Great Britain, to which is largely attributed this recourse to foreign orders. For though such conflicts are not peculiar to any one country, but tend to accompany industry, still, being Yankees, we ought and are bound to seek and expect a better day for ourselves in industrial conflicts.

The chilling thing was the sordid view taken of the laborer's life as a whole, and the absence of any apparent consciousness that it should be enriched by the "humanities." The American workman was praised for "taking few holidays," while unrelieved regret was expressed at the idea of "blue skies in manufacturing Birmingham for nearly ten days" at Whitsuntide, and deploring reference was made to "a week to ten days of national idleness" at other periods of the year in Great Britain, in addition to the year-round Saturday half holiday, and homilies upon application were directed to the American worker.

No one who watches British workpeople at their leisure, at their games, pedestrian trips, and proverbial out-door life among the beautiful landscapes of their country, will believe that their standards of workmanship or their productive capacity are lowered by their holidays. Many can recall, on the other hand, the whole region of the midlands whose blight on human life is heralded not in its occasional "blue skies" and holidays but in its common name, "The Black Country." Many can remember also Lancashire with Manchester at its heart, where the air is so laden with smoke and poisonous gases that outdoor plant life cannot survive in it. Nobody should be ashamed of "blue skies," even against whatsoever trumpetings upon "commercial supremacy," and everybody should have a strong faith not only in the humaneness of "blue skies," but in their lasting value for social productiveness, especially of the higher and more permanent order. Indeed, England's ambition in the past to become "the workshop of the world" must, with her consequent blackened skies, demoralized agriculture, and "submerged tenth," be put alongside her now declining supremacy in this field.

In the effort to discriminate between relative values it will do neither the Englishman nor the American observer harm to recall Matthew Arnold's searching question: "If England were swallowed up by the sea tomorrow, which of the two a hundred years hence would most excite the love, interest, and admiration of mankind—the England of the last twenty years or the England of Elizabeth, of a time of splendid spiritual effort, but when our coal and our industrial operations depending on coal were little developed?"

The American hardly needs lecturing on habits of application. He might better be lectured on habits of leisure.

IS THE GOLD ESTIMATE WRONG?

According to the Treasury estimate, the amount of gold coin "in circulation" in the United States July 1 last, including gold certificates representing gold held by the Treasury, was 693½ millions. July 1, 1896, it was 497 millions. The accuracy of this 1896 estimate and consequently of that of 1899, which is based on it, is challenged by Roland P. Falkner, associate professor of statistics in the University of Pennsylvania. In an article published in this month's Forum he gives his reasons for believing that the 1896 figures were 135 millions in excess of the amount of gold actually in circulation.

In July of that year the national banks held 162 million dollars in gold. It is reasonably certain that the amount of gold held by other than national banks did not exceed 120 millions. That leaves 215 millions, which, if in existence, must have been "in the hands of the people." That sum would have been one-fourth of the total amount of money of all kinds—gold, silver, and paper—assumed to be in circulation. Mr. Falkner contends that if that much gold had been in the hands of the people in the summer of 1896 it would not have been hidden away, but would have been in use. He declines to admit that it could have been hoarded. "The intelligent American people, ever keen to make a profit," would not have let over a hundred millions of capital lie idle.

After a careful study of all the evidence available, Mr. Falkner reaches the conclusion that the amount of gold in the hands of the people was not 215 millions, and could not have much exceeded 80 millions. It may be, however, that he has underestimated the amount of gold actually hoarded in safe depositories and elsewhere. The amount was large during the months of monetary panic. As the apprehensions of a slump to a silver standard were not dispelled until Bryan was defeated, the stock of secreted gold in July, 1896, may have been much larger than Mr. Falkner is inclined to admit.

After reaching the conclusion that the Treasury estimate was 135 millions out of the way, he seeks for an explanation. He finds it in the assumed failure of the Treasury officials to make sufficient allowance for the personal exportation of American gold coin by outgoing cabin and steerage passengers. Mr. Falkner calls attention to the millions of people who have gone from America to Europe since 1873, and contends that if each one carried only a small sum in American gold the total would be so large as to account for the deficit he claims he has discovered.

It may be that Professor Falkner is correct. Treasury estimates are not necessarily flawless. But in that event the United States has now over 135 millions less gold than has been believed to be the case, and an outflow of gold, were one to happen, would be viewed with less complacency. The question is one of so much interest and importance that the Treasury officials will not be likely to let Professor Falkner's challenge go unnoticed. They will defend their estimate no doubt, and it is to be hoped they will do so in such a way as to convince the public. The country will be saddened if it learns that it is over 135 millions poorer than it fancied.

Anti-Expansionists Disappearing. After their long silence the sympathizers with the Filipinos and the friends of Aguinaldo succeeded in holding another meeting on Saturday night in this city. It was such a little meeting that it does not call for extended comment. There were a chairman and four speakers, three of them anti-expansion professors of the University of Chicago, and there was an audience of 200 persons, some of whom were drawn there of course by curiosity. The chairman and the professors went over the same old ground, extolling the Filipinos and denouncing the government. Then a vocalist sang "Rally 'Round the Flag," and the meeting adjourned. As the anti-expansionists are not in favor of rallying 'round the flag when the flag is away from home, but are in favor of hauling down the flag at Manila, it is not exactly clear why this song should have been selected. The meeting will not extend much aid or comfort to Aguinaldo. Apparently his friends here and elsewhere are so much opposed to expansion that it has begun to affect their meetings. At the present rate of contraction in six months more the last of the aunties will have disappeared.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

The midsummer month has come to be in America the time for making a kind of inventory of the educational situation, at least for taking a fresh our national bearings from the educational point of view. Following the commencements come the educational conventions, and now the Chautauquas and the summer schools are at the height of their special activities. And there is nothing more distinctively American than are these increasingly multitudinous summer educational institutions.

During the year past there have appeared a number of highly important books and other publications relating to educational problems, educational progress, and so on, showing how keenly alive some of the ablest and most experienced educators are to the new necessities of the time. Men like President Eliot of Harvard, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Professor N. M. Butler of Columbia University, and others have made distinct contributions toward a clearer understanding of what our American system and methods should be.

One thing especially noticeable and especially hopeful in this really great study of education is the disposition to look at the question of the education of the American people, not in classes, but as a whole. It is not a question as to primary schools, or elementary schools, or high schools, or colleges, or universities, or the technical and the professional schools, but rather the various schools as a whole and the true relation of the one to all the rest. And this indicates a great point gained. More than ever before among leading educators on all sides and in connection with all the grades of schools, from lowest to highest, there is the open minded endeavor to see in what more natural and more efficient ways all the departments may be coördinated with each other. At present there is too much waste of time, of efforts, of cost. There is too much that is without well adjusted aim. Too many things are out of touch with each other. There is too much as regards the relations of grade with grade and school with school, and of all the schools with real life, that reminds one of the jangle, pushing, backing, jolt, and clangor of engines in a freight yard, while the scattered cars are waiting to get rightly placed and securely hitched on to the one mighty train, with its common and cumulative momentum.

But, on the whole, the educational outlook is decidedly interesting and hopeful. The educational idea is getting strong hold of the American mind. There is no American imperialism that can promise good results in the long run apart from a comprehensive and aggressive American education.

HORGAN AND SLATTERY.

A week ago Horgan and Slattery were unknown to fame. Now, thanks to the Mazet committee, they are in a fair way to become famous. Horgan and Slattery are the official architects of Greater New York, appointed by Tammany. Slattery knows nothing of architecture. He is the outside man, who is designated by Croker and Van Wyck to look after the financiering of jobs and figure out the "divvies." When Slattery was before the committee and was asked some questions to ascertain what he knew about architecture and the construction of public buildings, he simply said: "Ask Horgan. He knows. He can tell you." Horgan is supposed to be the architect. When he was on the stand he declared: "I call myself the peer of any architect in the country." The following extract from his testimony will show what kind of an architect Horgan is:

> Mr. Horgan was asked which would be preferable as supports for tiers of cells, beams in the shape of a parallelogram or beams with a flange at the top and bottom. "I positively decline to answer that question," said Horgan. "You are not capable of understanding the answer. You have no technical knowledge, and I don't propose to waste my time in answering such a question."
>
> Q.—Don't you know that the weight on the upper part of the beam is called compression and the strain on the lower part tension? A.—I told you I wouldn't answer any more of these questions.
>
> "Do you know how to compute the strength of iron columns?"
>
> "I do."
>
> "What formula do you use?"
>
> "I refuse to answer; but if you will send to my office I will give you the formula."
>
> "Did you use Hodgkinson's method?"
>
> "I refuse to answer."
>
> "Did you ever hear of Hodgkinson's method?"
>
> "I never did."
>
> "What is the earliest style of architecture?"
>
> "I decline to answer technical questions, or to submit to an examination as to my capabilities."

Horgan and Slattery evidently regarded the Mazet committee as impudent. They had been appointed by Croker—was not that a sufficient testimonial to their professional ability? They might not know a tension from a compression or how to compute the strength of iron columns or what was the earliest style of architecture or what architecture means, but they know the ropes and how to pull them, how to get in on the ground floor, and how to keep themselves solid with the administration and stay on the ground floor. Was anything else needed in a Tammany architect? As long as they get the jobs why should they be called upon to prove their professional ability? Croker selected them and Croker represents the city's interests.

Of course, it is humiliating for real architects and builders to have their designs and work passed upon by Horgan and Slattery, who seem to know no more of architecture than they do of Sanscrit, but how is it to be helped? Croker wishes Horgan and Slattery, Tammany wishes Croker, and Greater New York wishes Tammany, and there you are. The majority of the people desire political architecture, and what Horgan and Slattery don't know about that kind of architecture is not worth knowing. From the ethical point of view the story of Horgan and Slattery as developed by the Mazet committee is significantly educational, but from the practical point of view it is of no account. Of course, few private persons or corporations would ever employ Horgan and Slattery, but Greater New York is suited with them and no one else should complain. It is better to take the philosophical view of the New York Tribune:

> Horgan may not be a Bramante nor Slattery a Sir Christopher Wren. But Mr. Croker is not a Pericles, nor is Mr. Van Wyck's relation to Xantippe exactly that of a husband. Asa Bird Gardiner is great, but not with the greatness of Demosthenes. Andrew Freedman is not a Cicero nor John F. Carroll a Cæsar. We settled with the dreamers who were trying to rule this town on the lines of college textbooks in 1897, set up a standard of greatness all our own, and on the tablets of history, in letters of living light, have written for the wonder of future generations as our heroes the names of Platt and Croker and Grady and Divver and Horgan and Slattery. Our new Pantheon has no need of Greek and Roman demigods.

The Woman with the Golf Cape. Life has its poems and tragedies not a whit inferior in poetical beauty and significance to "The Man with the Hoe." One such was related in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, which might be called "The Woman with the Golf Cape." A man and his wife at Evanston had just heard that their child at Kenosha was thought to be dying. There was no train for several hours by which they could reach home except the fast mail, which does not stop at Evanston. The station agent, in response to the appeals of the husband and wife, had telegraphed to this city to the Division Superintendent for permission to flag the train, but was informed this was impossible, as it would mean a loss of thousands of dollars. Apparently there was nothing to be done, and their child might be dead before they could reach it. The man accepted the situation as inevitable, but to a mother's love all things are possible. While the father, unobservant, stood with bowed head awaiting the passage of the flying train, the mother took up her position on the railway track. There was nothing of mock heroics or bravado in the act. "My child is dying and I must see it"—that was her only thought—that and a practical expedient worthy of her quick woman's wit. Taking off her red-lined golf cape as the train thundered down upon her, she waved the red signal. The swift flying train stopped. The husband and wife were taken aboard and the engineer did his best to make up for the lost time. It is to be hoped he succeeded, but an incident such as this is worth more than thousands of dollars. "The Woman with the Golf Cape" is far more inspiring than the man with the hoe.

The London Opera Season. London Truth does not consider the recent opera season in that city a brilliant success, although a profit was made. In sixty-seven nights twenty-one operas were produced, of which only one, De Lara's "Messaline," was new. The season was so cut up owing to the absence of Mme. Calvé and the chronic indispositions of various other singers, from Jean de Reszke and Mme. Nordica downwards, that many of the operas had to be repeated, and only one of the many "combinations" announced came off. As an incident of the season the third performance of "The Huguenots" had to be abandoned owing to the indisposition of Mme. Bréval, and this is the only opera in the repertory with which she was acquainted! The names on the sick list were Jean de Reszke, Gadski, Lilli Lehmann, Melba, Alvarez, and Adams. Truth attributes this to the lateness of the season. It says: "Elsewhere, in every country in Europe, the opera season, which synchronises with the fashionable season, takes place in the winter and early spring, so that, whether we draw our vocalists from France or Germany, Italy or the United States, we have them at the fag end of a long engagement, when their voices are worn by heavy work." But is this the real reason? It was not so a generation ago. Artists who sang every night in the week were in robust health. Does any one remember when Patti, Parepa, Nilsson, Lucca, Kellogg, or any of the tenors or baritones of that time were sick or could not appear only two or three times in a season? As things are going now managers will soon have to organize an ambulance corps to travel with them.

IF it were a strike of cedar block makers the public would not care how long it lasted.

MR. ALTGELD has been giving another semi-public exhibition of his old, old sore.

APPARENTLY it takes only a little water to cause the postponement of a Chicago Tammany picnic.

MR. ALGER, however, may have weakened his influence in fastidious circles when he remarked that he "proposed to stay in Detroit the balance of his life."

IT seems to be established that an anti-expansion orator can't hold an audience in Kansas.

THE urchins along the South Side street railway lines are doing a brisk business in "transfers you don't need."

DREYFUS does not have to prove his innocence. The burden of proof rests with his accusers. This is regarded a great concession in France.

IN several of the cities of central and western New York the impression that the automobile has "come to stay" seems to have been well founded of late.

THE Hon. Tod Sloan arrived in New York last Saturday from Europe. Senator Wolcott and Israel Zangwill also came.

A SOUTHERN contemporary bewails the decline of old-fashioned cornbread. The falling off in the consumption of cornbread may be due to the adulteration of the old-fashioned molasses.

THE clergymen who have been away on vacations are beginning to straggle back, and the most of them, it is believed, will be able to fill their pulpits a little fuller than before.

THE trouble with the returned soldiers who are so freely criticising General Otis appears to be that they have doubts about his being their superior officer.

THE boycotters' Saturday night in Cleveland found them still full of resolution, but the indications were that they were slightly up against it.

IN the matter of the brickmakers' strike several more attempts have been made to pave the way to a settlement.

PERSONS who buy things on the installment plan find that easy payments are sometimes the hardest to make.

TO BE a successful tax dodger it is merely necessary to have a nimble and elastic conscience.

AMERICA has lost William Waldorf Astor, but John L. Sullivan has expressed a firm determination to remain with us.

IF the Czar of Russia is tired of playing in Europe's back yard he ought to have the right to quit.

A POEM about the "The Man with the Cultivator" would be equally stirring and more fully up to date.

LIFE insurance journals have begun to agitate for the abolition of the giant firecracker. The giant firecracker certainly hits the life insurance companies where they live.

"VEGETARIAN boiled dinners" are served at a few of the restaurants. In some cases, however, they are followed by a roast.

PERSONALS.

Prince Cachula, a Russian, is a waiter in a Buda-Pesth restaurant.

The Princess of Monaco was the daughter of the famous banker Heine.

A new automobile is being built for the Prince of Wales, who will operate it himself.

Colonel D. B. Henderson is now at New Castle, N. H. He is expected in Dubuque by Aug. 15.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has a passion for gay colors and wears dresses of gorgeous hues.

Russell Sage, according to the New York Times, has a fortune of from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Miss Ellen C. Witter of Denver is the only woman authorized to practice before the United States Land office.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says that Jerry Simpson's newspaper office has become a regular subtreasury for the reception of potatoes, turnips, onions, watermelons, squash, pumpkins, greens, and other currency taken in payment of subscriptions.

MODERN MAXIMS.

It's all up with a man when he has been turned down.—Central Illinois Democrat.

It costs some people so much to live we wonder why they do it.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

He who waits to do a good deal of good at once will never do any.—Nauvoo Independent.

Many people mean to be honest, but they live beyond their means.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Those who go slowly through life have an opportunity of reading the guide boards along the way.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

If you live a natural, common-sense life, you will be abused, but you will be happier, and live longer.—Atchison Globe.

Flattery is like whitewash; the amount you can use depends upon the quality of the object it is applied to.—Cleveland Leader.

Appearances are deceitful, for a person can never tell just how much it is going to cost to keep them up.—Kansas City Star.

We are much indebted to experience, and it is truly said we learn most from our mistakes. This is the reason printers know so much.—Nauvoo Independent.

When people are arguing, half of them think the rest think they are always right, and half of them think the rest think they are never wrong.—New York Press.

If we could only emulate the patience of the fly that sits all day on the outside of the window screen waiting for an opportunity to get in our success in life would be assured.—Philadelphia Times.

Everybody who amounts to a pinch of snuff is civil and courteous, and it is only the cheap screws who think they are smart and never do anything else who are too busy to be white. People who cut any ice in this world know that nothing pays such good dividends on the investment as civility.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

What shall it profit the Democracy to get on the wrong side of a new issue?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Gorman is silent now. And that is always the time when Mr. Gorman is most busy.—St. Paul Dispatch.

When the people ask the Democratic party the crucial question, "What did you ever do to the trusts?" that noble aggregation will have to hang its head and say, "Nothin'."—Rockford Republic.

Some of the free silver editors are able to see an immense procession of gold Democrats marching into the Bryan ranks. These are the same gentlemen who had charge of the Bryan predicting in 1896.—Washington Post.

Neatly printed copies of the Hon. Gustus Van Wyck's anti-trust speech are still being extensively distributed in the South. Evidently the Van Wyck boom is making prodigious efforts to work up a circulation.—New York Mail and Express.

Another little Moses was found in the rush grass at West Hempstead, N. Y., the other day. It was about 4 weeks old and expensively clad, but was deserted and awaiting its destiny. Perhaps it is needed by the Democratic party as much as by any one.—Boston Transcript.

While the question of relief expeditions of various kinds is again up, why not organize one or two whose object shall be to ascertain the present political whereabouts of the Hon. Grover Cleveland and the Hon. David Bennett Hill? Although moving, when last sighted, upon widely diverging lines, they both appear to have dropped over the side, fallen through the middle, or done something equally horrifying, and it might reassure some minds to know exactly what occurred.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE 19TH CENTURY REVIEW.

De Pauw University,
Greencastle, Ind.

I have read with much interest the prospectus and preliminary articles of "The Nineteenth Century Passed in Review." If the succeeding articles are equal in merit to the first installments they will be of incalculable value to all readers and especially to students and other young people.

H. A. GOBIN,
President.

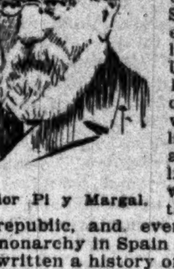
Touching.

"I suppose you were touched when your wife gave you that $50 easy chair."

"Of course! How else do you imagine my wife could come by $50.—Detroit Journal.

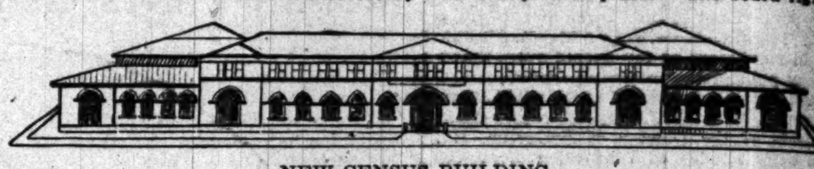
WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

SPANISH STATESMAN WHO LOVES THE UNITED STATES.—Señor Pi y Margal, who surprised the Spanish Cortez by holding up the United States as an example to be followed by Spain, is, strangely enough, one of the leading authorities on United States history. He is now 70 years old, a quiet little man, who has devoted his life to the study and advocacy of republican institutions. He was the President of the short-lived Spanish republic, and even now, predicts that the monarchy in Spain cannot last long. He has written a history of the United States in two large volumes, and his library, which is perhaps the finest in Madrid, consists largely of works on the same subject. For ten years he has read little except documents and books dealing with the early history of the American continent. It is his ambition to write the standard work on this subject.



Señor Pi y Margal.

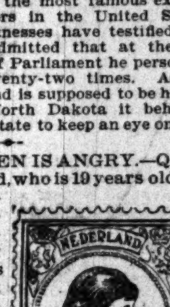
WHERE THE CENSUS FORCE WILL WORK.—The work of classifying and correcting the statistics gathered by the census enumerators has been done heretofore by clerks scattered over Washington in nine or ten different buildings. This year the force will have one building for its exclusive use. It will not be built by the government, but by a real estate dealer of Washington, who will rent it for a period of five years to Director of the Census Merriam. The new building will be only two stories high and will cover two acres. It will contain offices for the director and his assistants and also working space for the 2,500 or 3,000 clerks who will be employed. The fact the entire force will be under one roof will result, it is expected, in a great saving of time.



NEW CENSUS BUILDING.

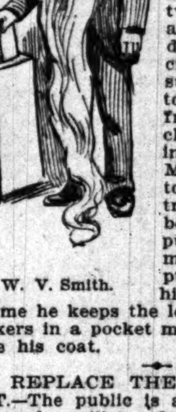
LOOK OUT FOR FARR.—Just at present Canada is in the throes of a parliamentary investigation into alleged corrupt practices at elections. The revelations which have been so far made put to the blush the most famous exploits of professional repeaters in the United States. Under oath several witnesses have testified that a man named Farr admitted that at the last election for members of Parliament he personally voted no less than twenty-two times. As Mr. Farr has left Canada and is supposed to be headed in the direction of North Dakota it behooves the politicians of that State to keep an eye on him.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN IS ANGRY.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who is 19 years old and therefore full of dignity, is in a pout because she is represented on the new Dutch postage stamps as a mere child, with her golden hair hanging loosely down her back. Wilhelmina wishes her people to understand that she is a full grown woman, with her hair done up in a knot at the back of her head. She is afraid the thrifty Dutch burghers will get an idea her mind is still centered on sugar plums and doll babies, when in reality she is weighing grave policies of state and settling off hand the affairs of nations. Consequently the postal authorities of Holland have had several bad half hours, and are now busy getting up a design which shall please the fastidious young monarch.



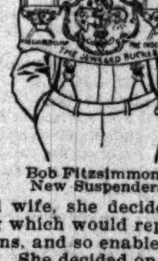
Queen Wilhelmina on a Postage Stamp.

W. V. SMITH'S WHISKERS.—It is of course appropriate that the longest whiskers in the world should belong to a man from Kansas. Mr. W. V. Smith of Florence is the whisker champion. He did not reach his present preeminence without fierce opposition on the part of his fellow Kansans. In fact, it has taken more than twenty years of care and attention to produce the magnificent crop which now streams away in a torrent eight feet long from Mr. Smith's chin. Like champions in other lines of sport, Mr. Smith is obliged to keep in constant training. Every night before retiring he puts his beard in a muslin bag. Then he puts the bag under his pillow. In the daytime he keeps the lower five feet of his whiskers in a pocket made for the purpose inside his coat.



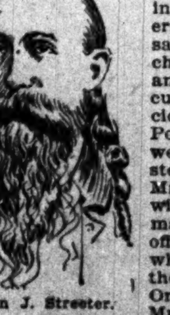
W. V. Smith.

TO REPLACE THE CHAMPIONSHIP BELT.—The public is always fickle in the matter of pugilists. One day a hero, the next forgotten, is the rule with the followers of the art of self-defense. "Bob" Fitzsimmons, however, has one friend who is determined that his glory shall not pass away. That friend is his faithful wife. She was fearful that when "Bob" gave up the championship belt to the California giant who conquered him he would grow despondent and lose heart; so, like a good wife, she decided to get her idol something which would replace the belt in his affections, and so enable him to keep up his courage. She decided on suspenders as the most natural substitute for a belt, and proceeded to get a pair which "knock the spots off" everything ever constructed in that line. The new "galluses" have gold buckles and are set with no less than twenty diamonds of the first water. They serve at once to dissipate the idea that the Fitzsimmons family is broke and to arouse the envy of all other pugilists.



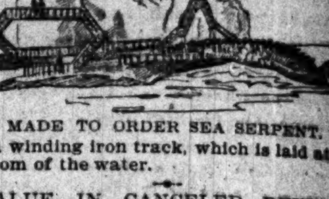
Bob Fitzsimmons' New Suspenders.

HIS GOLDEN CURLS.—John J. Streeter, the Vineland (N. J.) Populist, who, by the will of Mrs. Caroline P. Dexter, has come into a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars, is noted chiefly for his long and beautiful yellow curls. His hair, a cider press, and a Populist newspaper were Mr. Streeter's stock in trade until Mrs. Dexter's queer will made him a rich man. His newspaper office is in an old barn, which also harbors the official cider press. One of the duties of Mr. Streeter's editorial assistant is to keep his yellow curls carefully brushed. Incidentally the new Crœsus is the State organizer for New Jersey of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists. He is going to use most of the money in philanthropic and humanitarian work.



John J. Streeter.

SEA SERPENTS TO ORDER.—The genius of an English inventor has made it possible for every summer resort to have its own private sea serpent. In addition to surpassing in spectacular interest the serpents which even the most imaginative hotel proprietors have been able to discover, Mr. Walter Stenning's ready-made variety will be useful. It is a splendid creation, ninety feet in length, with seats arranged around along either side. In the head of the monster, which is shaped like a dragon, is located a steam engine. When the seats are filled and the steam is turned on, the sea serpent wiggles along on the top of the water in a most lifelike and terrifying manner. It can only be operated in shallow water, for, as a matter of fact, the movable sea serpent runs on a winding iron track, which is laid at the bottom of the water.



MADE TO ORDER SEA SERPENT.

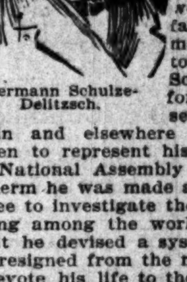
VALUE IN CANCELED REVENUE STAMPS.—Board of Trade people have at last found a way to recoup themselves, at least in small degree, for their liberal contributions to the internal revenue through their use of war tax stamps. It is estimated that the commission houses associated with the board and with the business transacted on its exchange pay in the aggregate $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 annually under the provisions of the war revenue act. On account of the wording of the law and the rulings promulgated by the Revenue department the tax on the business done by Board of Trade members practically resolves itself into a "tax on a privilege of doing business at a stipulated place." The board rightly claims to be patriotic, but its members feel that they are bearing more than their share of the war tax burden. They propose to bring pressure to bear on Congress to have the law modified. The new method of recouping on stamp purchases, it is unnecessary to say, will not produce results which will dissuade the trade from making an effort for an amendment to the law. It is the selling of canceled stamps to stamp collectors and philatelists. The stamps are placed on memoranda of sales and after they have served their purpose may be removed and sold. Stamp collectors have found a demand for the canceled stamps and one of them has left the following schedule of prices per thousand at the offices of a number of commission concerns:

Denomination.	Price.
1's, 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, and 10's, per 1,000	$ .25
25's, per 1,000	.50
40's, per 1,000	2.50
50's, per 1,000	.85
80's, per 1,000	8.00
$1.00's, per 1,000	1.50
$3.00's, per 1,000	10.00
$5.00's, per 1,000	30.00
$10.00's, per 1,000	200.00

It will be noted that there is no regular ratio between the selling price of the canceled stamp and its original cost. The small denominations are practically nominal. A 40-cent revenue stamp has a collectors' value five times as great as a 25-cent, while an 80-cent is worth nearly ten times as much as a 50-cent, and over four times as much as a stamp of the denomination of a dollar. Ten-dollar stamps are really quoted at $20 a hundred, but are sold by commission houses at 25 cents apiece.

It is all a matter of demand and supply. If the Board of Trade stamp taxes for a year were all paid in stamps of the denomination of $10, and it were practicable to sell the canceled stamps at schedule, the drawback would be $25,000 to $30,000. The next highest drawback would be on the canceled stamps if payment were made in 80-cent stamps, and would be $12,500 to $14,800 each year. If, however, the payment was on 10-cent stamps, the collectors' value would be only $2,500 to $3,000, and if in 25-cent stamps just the same amount.

IDOL OF GERMAN WORKINGMEN.—Herr Hermann Schulze of Delitzsch, to whose memory a monument was unveiled at Berlin last week, was one of the most interesting figures in the commencement of the great socialistic movement in Germany. By birth and training he had no sympathy with the working classes. His father was a burgomeister of his native town and the young Schulze was educated for the law. He served as Judge in Berlin and elsewhere and in 1848 was chosen to represent his native district in the National Assembly at Berlin. During his term he was made a member of a committee to investigate the distress then prevailing among the working classes. As a result he devised a system of coöperation and resigned from the magistracy in order to devote his life to the work. He established coöperative savings and loan institutions and numberless coöperative societies for the purchase of raw material to be used in manufacturing. He died in 1883.



Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.—The increase in the number of women students at Geranm universities during the last few years has been remarkable. In 1896 there were only 177 women students at the ten leading universities. At the beginning of the present year the number had risen to 414. Most of the women students take courses in philology or philosophy. Only sixteen have studied medicine, six theology, and six law in the last four years.

Lincoln—McKinley.

There is a marked resemblance between McKinley and President Lincoln. Mr. McKinley has taken no sudden steps during the many crises through which his administration has carried the nation. There were those who would have hurried him into war with Spain. He held off until he knew that public opinion was behind him, invigorated upon the subject by the destruction of the Maine. There were those who would have dragged him into premature conflict with Aguinaldo. He waited until facts compelled Americans to see that war with that chief was necessary, and until Europe had recognized the justice of that conflict. There were those who would have had Lincoln abolish slavery at the outbreak of the civil war. But he waited until public opinion forced him to the emancipation proclamation. As Lincoln never moved before he was sure of the feelings of the people, so McKinley has only moved as the current of public sentiment drifted him. These men are not timid men. They are the strongest kind of men. Their strength lies in their ability to check rashness, to hold in service impetuosity, and to make boldness play the servant of common sense. Lincoln was reëlected. McKinley will be.—Brooklyn Times.

Joke Toy That Isn't Funny.

How would you like to be the iceman? is the monotonous question asked of passersby by 100 street curb peddlers in Fourteenth street, Park row, and other localities, where such merchants ply their calling. They are offering a miniature pair of ice tongs, which holds a piece of glass about half an inch square. There is no particular use in the article, although the sellers of it invite you to "spend 10 cents and have more fun than you ever had in your life." You are to pin the toy on your vest and ask your friends the question, "How would you like," etc. Then you are to laugh, and the other fellow is expected to do the same. That is all, but there is a brisk trade in the novelty. I saw one man in West Fourteenth street this afternoon sell ten in as many minutes.—New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cut a Swell.

Employer—"I suppose you cut quite a swell at the African citizens' ball last night, George?"

George Washington—"Deed I did, Mistah Brown. Dey wah a dude niggah waitah who done tried t' fliwt wif my Loo, an' I cut him deep, I did. Mah razah cewt'nly do hab a keen aidge."—Ohio State Journal.

Milwaukee Notion of Chicago.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier does injustice to the people of Chicago in apprehending that he might be insulted if he would attend the fall festival. It's business before pleasure in Chicago, and a visitor is never insulted who is worth sandbagging.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

After His Vacation.

He journeyed to the sounding sea
To spend a week's vacation,
And then came home and went to work
For rest and recreation.
—Portland Oregonian.

Should Survive.

"Do you think this poem of mine will live?" asked the high-browed youth.

"I dunno," answered the brutal acquaintance, "it ought to. It seems pretty tough."—Washington Star.

Not the Road to Happiness.

The man who is depriving himself of the comforts of life in order that he may lay up a bank account is cheating himself. No person is so far from real enjoyment in this life as the miser.—Lebanon Journal.

BERLIN NEWS AND COMMENT.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, July 26.—Two legal cases are monopolizing public attention just now. One is the refusal of the philosophical faculty of the Berlin University to relieve the Prussian Ministry of the responsibility of removing a private docent of physics because he is a Social Democrat. The other is the decision of the Berlin Criminal Court acquitting Editor Jacobey of the Vorwaerts, who was tried on the charge of slandering the Supreme Court of the kingdom of Saxony, on the ground he had proven his assertion that this court was confessedly prejudiced against the Social Democrats and allowed its prejudice to influence its decisions. I have already written about both these cases, but it is interesting to observe the attitude of the various party organs toward them.

The discussion of the Jacobey decision was deferred by general consent until the official text was published. The Kreuz Zeitung has not yet been able to formulate the position of the Conservatives, contenting itself with lamenting the Berlin court was not the only governmental authority which acted on the "erroneous and dangerous principle the Social Democrats are entitled to the same political rights as members of other parties."

Slap at Saxon Judiciary.

The slap at the Saxon judiciary is a severe blow to the whole policy of reaction. The Saxon authorities have been proceeding on the theory the expiration of the exceptional laws against the Socialists did not operate to prevent the police from placing every possible obstacle in the way of their agitation. The police forbade money collections when they suspected the Socialists might be benefited, and the courts punished those who failed to obey the edicts of the police. The police arrested distributers of Social Democratic campaign literature for "committing a nuisance," and the courts said this was quite proper, as the Socialists had no right to force their disloyal republican literature on loyal citizens. Conservative Prussian newspapers have often cited the Saxon policy as an example for the entire empire, so they are able to sympathize heartily with the Judges who have themselves been judged.

The most outspoken critics of the Berlin court are the Berlin Neueste Nachrichten, the organ of Herr Krupp, and the Berlin Post, the organ of Baron Stumm, the "iron king" of Saarbruecken. The former says:

"The Berlin Judges declare, without mincing words, the Saxon Judges have been unable to rise above their political point of view, and at the price of their judicial objectivity have been influenced in their judgments by their political conceptions.

"This is the same reproach which Private Docent Dr. Jastrow made against the entire German judiciary in the Cologne meeting of the Society for Social Politik in 1897, and which raised a storm of indignation. We are making rapid progress when two years later one German court uses such language against another.

"The Berlin judgment fails to heed the old saw, 'Si duo faciunt idem, non est idem.' When two persons do the same thing it is not necessarily the same. It is a demand of justice and sound public policy that an action is to be judged differently from the point of view of the criminal code, according to whether it is performed by a loyal party or one that is openly striving to overturn the present social organization. For this reason, the distribution of socialistic literature and the collection of money for Social Democratic party purposes are not to be considered from the same legal point of view as the same transactions performed in the interest of other parties.

"If the lapse of the Socialist legislation had the consequence of permitting the Socialists to do everything that may be done in the interest of the preservation of the state and the present organization of society, then the speediest possible reënactment of these laws is the necessary logical sequence of this decision."

Calls It Merciless Criticism.

The Post says:

"Such a merciless criticism of one court by another was previously unknown in Germany, and it was not believed to be possible until the text of the decision was published.

"We have reached a high degree of objectivity when it is demanded that the courts shall handle the Social Democrats carefully with kid gloves. A Prussian court does not hesitate boldly and plainly to reproach the Judges of the Supreme Court of a neighboring kingdom with inability in their judgments to rise above their political prejudices and with having unconsciously, at the price of their judicial fairness and objectivity, allowed themselves to be swayed by their own party principles. Such a reproach could be justified only by the clearest proof and certainly not when a matter is involved upon which so wide differences of opinion exist. Nothing could prove more conclusively the pressing necessity of a new exceptional law against the revolutionary Social Democracy than this affair which has so injuriously affected the reputation of the German judiciary."

The Vorwaerts answers these remarks with equal logic and sarcasm:

"Rage because justice has been done the hated Social Democracy has robbed these sheets in equal measure of their reasoning faculties. They complain because our statement, the decisions of the Supreme Court of Saxony had been based on the principle that Social Democrats had lesser rights than other citizens, was not punished, and, in the same breath, they maintain it is proper to measure with one measure to the members of 'revolutionary' party and with another to the members of the 'loyal' parties. If this is just and proper, we made no unjust complaint against the Saxon court and did not insult its Judges. On the contrary, what we said would have been complimentary and not insulting.

Justice in Two Scales.

"Apparently the idea is the courts shall measure justice with different scales, according to the party principles of the accused persons, but no one shall be allowed to mention this fact. Do the Post and the Nachrichten demand that we shall be punished for asserting the Saxon Judges follow the principles which these newspapers hold to be just and wise?

"The Saxon constitution of Sept. 4, 1831, says in Section 26: 'The rights of all the inhabitants of the kingdom enjoy in like measure the protection of the constitution.' When the Krupp sheet and the Stumm sheet call on the Saxon Judges to offend against this section of the constitution they call on public officials to violate their oath of office."

The majority of the center and national Liberal papers content themselves with analyzing the judgment and seeking to rob it of its sting. The papers of the extreme leftist parties, including the free-thinking factions and the social Democrats, of course, applaud the Berlin court as a Daniel come to judgment and express their satisfaction the course of the Saxon authorities has been "properly characterized."

"One of the most remarkable judgments delivered in years," says the Frankfort Zeitung, at the close of a two-column review, "and a judgment that does the Berlin court all honor. How justice is administered in Saxony has been established by documentary evidence."

Opinion of the Berlin Court.

The main points of the opinion of the Berlin court are as follows:

"The Dresden court has, in a series of decisions, announced the principal actions undertaken in the interest of the Social Democratic party, even when they are in themselves not illegal, may be forbidden by the police, or punished by the courts, because they further the aims of a political party which seeks by criminal means to overthrow the existing state, and the existing social order, and particularly to abolish the monarchical form of government in Saxony.

"As a matter of course, it cannot for a moment be assumed the court, in establishing this principle, acted contrary to its better judgment, and accordingly made itself guilty of a conscious and intentional perversion of justice. Nor did the article against which complaint has been made make such a charge against the Dresden court. Consequently, it appeared doubtful whether the article contained anything insulting at all.

"Upon the expiration of the law of Oct. 21, 1878, 'against the dangerous aims of the Social Democrats,' there remained no statutory expressions that stamped the ordinary party proceedings of the Social Democrats as illegal or not permissible. It is true, the expiration of this law was not accompanied by a direct recognition of the Social Democracy on the part of the state, but the state has never expressly recognized any individual political party.

"The present dominating public opinion demands that the general principle of the equality of all citizens before the law shall not be limited in its application to the Social Democrats, but that their party shall be allowed the political privileges of other parties.

"The reproach of having neglected this principle of equality before the law where Social Democrats were concerned, therefore, contains the statement the Judges of the Saxon court have been unable in their judgments to rise above their own political convictions, and that they have unconsciously allowed themselves to be influenced by political considerations, at the cost of their judicial objectivity and impartiality. This is, no doubt, the assertion of a fact which is to a certain extent likely to lower the Judges concerned in the public esteem.

"But, as has been shown by an inquiry into the facts in the case, the Saxon court has, in a series of decisions, forbidden the Social Democrats to perform actions which the members of other parties are permitted to perform. The result of these decisions is, at all events, to create for the Social Democrats an unfavorable legal status, compared with other citizens," and accordingly the defendant has succeeded in proving the truth of the charge which is the subject of complaint.

Calls It Dangerous Precedent.

In the Arons proceedings before the philosophical faculty of the Berlin University the representative of the Minister of Education, Religion, and Culture, Herr Bosse, took the ground it was a dangerous precedent to allow a social democratic private docent to teach at the university, even if his subject—in this case mathematical physics—did not afford an opportunity for the spread of socialist doctrines in the classroom. It was held that the fact Dr. Arons has not been known to have expressed revolutionary sentiments personally makes no difference, and passages were read from the various political programs of the Social Democratic party to show it is in its essence revolutionary and that the realization of its aims presupposes the resort to violence.

Reference was made to the Wyden manifesto of 1880, which omitted the word legal when reiterating the intention of the party to accomplish its aims with or against the will of the present dominating classes.

For Dr. Arons the answer was made that this manifesto was the reply of the Social Democrats to the declaration of war on the part of the state, which, by the law of 1878, made it impossible for the party to have a legal existence or to pursue its aims by legal means. It was held that the expiration of this legislation had the consequence of nullifying the Wyden manifesto.

While the Social Democrats have never expressly declared they do not intend to seek to realize their program by revolutionary means, it is no doubt true the tendency is in the direction of a radical opposition party rather than of a revolutionary organization. This was illustrated by the vote the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag gave in favor of the amendment to the old age and invalid insurance law, which was passed at the present session. The party had previously voted against any measures of social reform proposed by the state on the principle such legislation would tend to defer the final catastrophe which was to end in their triumph.

The Kreuz Zeitung's comments on the action of the university are in a deeply despondent tone. It closes with the following jeremiad:

"If the 'Bourgeoise society,' and at its head the representatives of learning continues so zealously guarding the equality of the Social Democrats with members of other parties in the alleged interest of 'freedom' it will have no right to complain if some day its state, its learned corporations, and its existing social institutions are swept away by the Social Democrats.

"May the day never come when one can say to the universities, 'You are reaping what you sowed.'"

"So," comments the Vorwaerts, "the existing society may be neither just nor tolerant nor liberal if it wishes to maintain its existence. It must lie, oppress, enslave, deal unjustly and pronounce partial judgments or be destroyed. Such is the flattering opinion the Kreuz Zeitung has of the vitality of the existing social organization."

Such papers as the Kreuz Zeitung furnish the Social Democrats their most effective weapons, and the Vorwaerts is as unsparing as it is often unscrupulous in the use it makes of ammunition borrowed from the enemy.

Sentiment of the Kaiser.

The Reichsbote, which is supposed to represent the personal sentiments of the Kaiser on many occasions, says:

"The sum and substance of the affair is the philosophical faculty of the Berlin University thinks it can tolerate in its midst a pronounced and active member of the Social Democratic party without suffering loss of reputation. The appellate authority (the Prussian ministry) will probably be of a different opinion."

The truth is the presence of Dr. Arons in the list of its recognized and licensed private docents is extremely uncomfortable to the overwhelming authority of the university authorities, but they feel obligated to defend him for the sake of precedent, as they fear, if he should be dismissed on account of his Social Democratic sentiments, it would open the door to the interference of the state on other grounds. One of the oddities of the situation is the government makes capital of the fact its prosecution of Dr. Arons is not an invasion of academic "lehrfreit"—freedom to teach according to the personal views of the teacher, as Dr. Arons is not authorized to teach political economy at all. The government has never dared to interfere with the "katheder-socialisten"—the professors of political economy, like Schmoller, and, in less degree, Adolf Wagner, who meet the avowed Socialists more than half way in many instances.

The conservative press is desirous of combatting the impression the government is making war on Dr. Arons on account of his political opinions merely. The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten says:

"Herr Arons, as we ascertain from the report of the trial contained in the Vorwaerts, openly admitted he is a firm adherent of the Social Democratic party and that the Erfurt program of 1891 expresses the principles of that party. Let us direct attention to one clause of that program:

"'The workingmen's class cannot obtain the transfer of the means of production into the hands of the community without first coming into possession of supreme political power. It is the task of the Social Democratic party to direct this struggle of the workingmen's class for political power and to point out the objects to be attained.'

"That this program can be realized only by force need not be stated. Herr Arons has for many years been actively engaged in active agitation for the spread of Social Democratic revolutionary ideas. He has attended all the party conventions, is a frequent speaker in public assemblies of the Social Democrats, and has publicly raised a cheer for the international Social Democracy. This he himself admits. And yet, in the face of these facts, the defense had the boldness to speak as if the government was warring against mere political sentiments."

Heroism of a Physician.

Dr. Max Brewer of Buffalo, N. Y., the young German ship's surgeon upon whom the cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred for bravery at sea, is spending the summer at Breslau, accompanied by his American wife. He was interrupted in his clinical studies by a reporter for a Breslau nespaper and persuaded to relate the adventure which secured for him a distinction that is rarely granted to a German.

"On Sept. 18, 1891," he said, "I was ship's surgeon on the passenger liner Rugia. It was my second passage. We were three days out from Havre, on the way to New York. It was stormy and all the passengers were ill. Captain Schmidt, the same who has since received tokens of the Kaiser's favor for his conduct when the Bulgaria was in distress some time ago, sent word for me to go upon the bridge. He informed me a vessel was signaling for a physician that could perform an amputation. He asked me whether I desired to go, telling me I was under no obligations to do so. The 120 cabin and 800 steerage passengers begged me not to leave the ship without medical attendance. I was unwilling, however, to see any one suffer for want of assistance that I could render. The barber accompanied me as assistant. We packed instruments and dressings in a sheet.

"It was with great difficulty the boat could be lowered, as the sea was running high, and it required all the skill of the boat's officer and crew of six men to get away from the ship. I thought every instant the vessel would ride us down. The stranger proved to be the Wild Flower, an English petroleum boat, on its way to Philadelphia. We came alongside and the waves were so high I was able to hand my instruments up to the Captain, and when the next wave came swung on to the ladder and clambered aboard, followed by the officer and the barber.

"The wounded man, a French sailor named Clément, lay in the deckhouse with one of his hands crushed. It was impossible to stand, so we had to stretch out in a circle around the sufferer. Chloroform was administered and I performed the required operation lying on my abdomen. Nevertheless, I observed all the rules of surgery. Naturally, I declined to accept a fee for my services. When we started to return the only way to reach our boat again was simply to let go of the ladder and fall in, but the sailors caught us in their arms.

"When I reached Hamburg I found a letter from the English company that owned the Wild Flower, thanking me for my services and presenting me with a pearl pin, and now, eight years later, I am informed by the attorney of the sailor Clément the Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on me."

ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED—WHERE IS IT?

Macedonian Cry for Help Comes from Farmers and Manufacturers from Coast to Coast.

Harvests Wait for Men—Mills Halt Because of the Lack of Them—Work for All.

WHERE is the great army of the unemployed? Where are the thousands of men who are seeking for work and cannot find it?

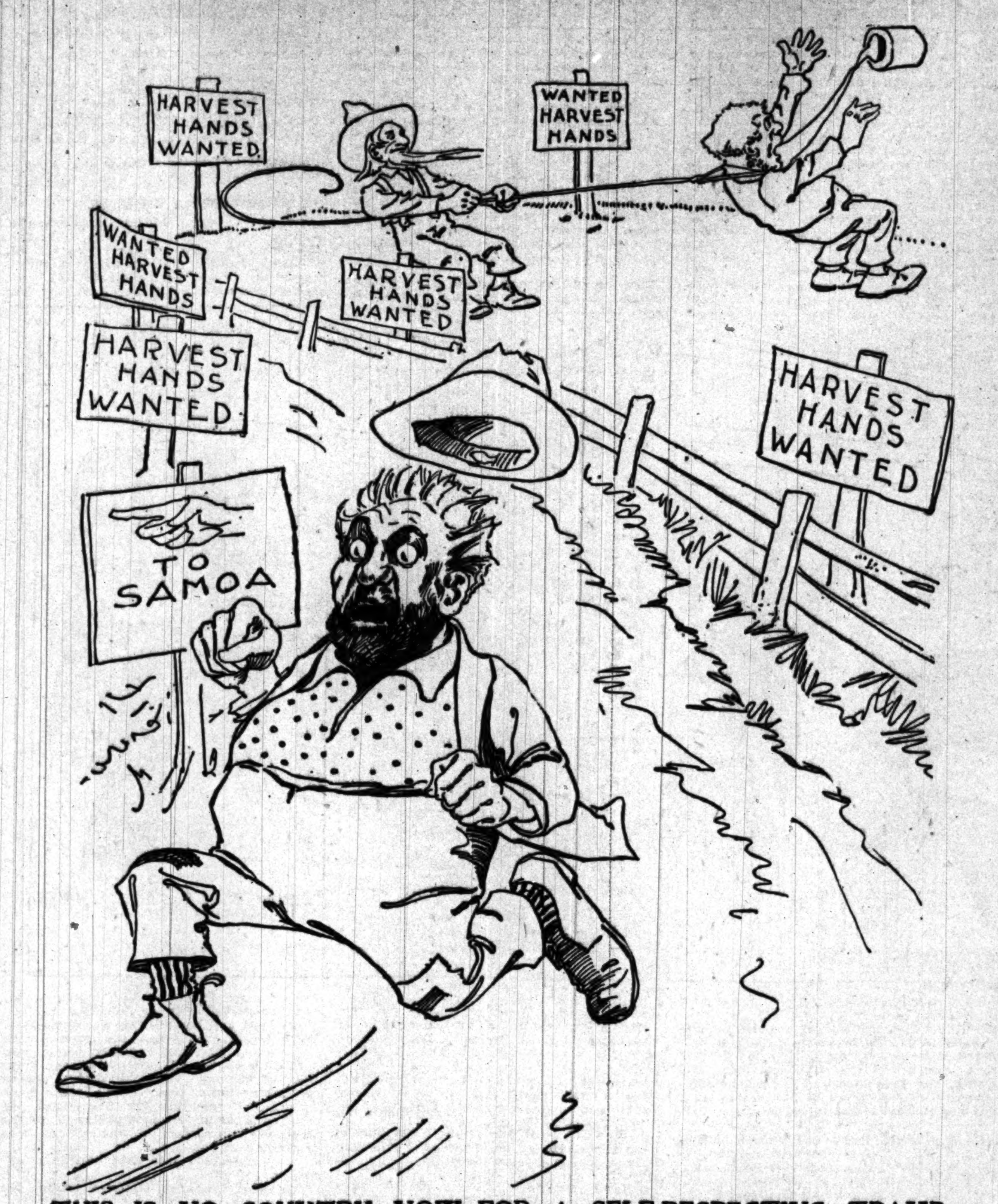
From all over the country comes a Macedonian cry for men. The farmers of the great West are at their wits' end. They offer $2.50 a day and board for harvest hands, to say nothing of free railroad transportation thrown in, and yet cannot get the men they need.

The Pittsburg iron mills are advertising in vain for men. The manager of the Carnegie mills is quoted as saying that he could put a thousand more men at work if he could find them.

More men are wanted by the railroads, and sailors and steamboat hands on the great lakes.

From the cotton mills of New England to the wheat fields of the Red River Valley the demand is greater than the supply. The man who wants work today need not look long.

No better proof of the scarcity of men in the West could exist than the fact that all through Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota the sight of women at work in the harvest field is a common one. The towns and villages have been drained dry, as high as $2 a day being offered to mere boys, and the desperate farmers have been obliged to put their wives and daughters at work in the fields. Even then grain is decaying for want of attention.



THIS IS NO COUNTRY NOW FOR A SELF-RESPECTING TRAMP.

—St. Paul Dispatch.

IN THE WHEAT FIELDS.

The situation in Iowa and surrounding States is illustrated by the following clippings made in a single week from the columns of the local papers:

ODEBOLT CLARION—The farmers can't find men to help them harvest.

WAKEFIELD (NEB.) REPUBLICAN—There are no idle men anywhere except from choice, and wages are good.

SCHALLER (IA.) HERALD—Carpenters are in so great demand that it is next to impossible to get an odd job of any kind done.

CEDAR RAPIDS (IA.) GAZETTE—The man who pretends to be a common laborer has to dodge lively to keep out of the way of work in Cedar Rapids this year.

ORANGE CITY (IA.) HERALD—Farmers are paying from $2 to $2.50 per day for hands in the harvest fields, and even at these prices sufficient help cannot be secured.

FOREST CITY (IA.) PRESS—The universal cry is for more help to garner the crops and to help in many lines of improvement that are going on in every direction.

BRIDGEWATER (S. D.) TRIBUNE—There seems to be a scarcity of harvest help, notwithstanding the numerous gentry of the road who linger about town, waiting for wages to come up to $3 per day.

WATERTOWN (S. D.) PUBLIC OPINION—There is no need for any man to remain idle, as plenty of work and good wages are in sight for all who wish to avail themselves of the chance of earning money.

MADISON (S. D.) OUTLOOK—There appears to be plenty of work for those seeking it, and there is little excuse for a man to beg a meal. Farmers are offering from $35 to $40 per month for a good farm hand.

SIBLEY (IA.) HERALD—And now it's the farmers who are robbing the dodgasted railroads. The concrete gang at Little Rock has been seduced by harvesting farmers to quit $1.50 per day jobs and go into the fields at $2.

MARCUS (IA.) NEWS—Farmers are experiencing much difficulty in securing help enough to harvest the vast amount of small grain here. Wages range from $1.50 to $1.75 per day and board, and yet there seems to be a scarcity of men for the harvest fields.

SALEM (S. D.) SPECIAL—E. A. Goheen was in from Gus Norgren's Ramsey Township farm this morning endeavoring to hire some help through haying. He offered good wages, but the hobos who were in town refused to work for less than $2.50 or $3 per day.

SPENCER (IA.) REPORTER—Have you seen any one recently who could not get work? Not one. But an actual fact, one of our leading physicians, after giving up in despair in a vain effort to find a mason, went over to his new house and assisted in some work on the new foundation.

MERRILL (IA.) RECORD—A young man who has been working in the hay fields near here the last two weeks, came to town Monday out of a job. In less than twenty minutes he secured two jobs, one for two days, the other for the entire harvest season. He has accepted both jobs. A man really wanting to work has no trouble in finding it hereabouts.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (IA.) NONPAREIL—Material evidence of the scarcity of workingmen in this part of the country was seen at the transfer yesterday afternoon, when Rock Island train No. 6 pulled in with sixty-five colored people on board from Fort Smith, Ark., bound for service in the construction work on the Great Western road in the eastern part of this State.

MUSCATINE (IA.) NEWS-TRIBUNE—Just at the present time the demand for unskilled labor is greater than the supply. The scarcity of laborers has advanced the daily wages so that $1.60 and $1.75 is being paid, where $1.50 and less was the customary compensation only a short time ago.

Idle men are few and far between, there being activity in the building trade and all lines of industry.

WAYNE, (NEB.) REPUBLICAN—The demand for men to help in gathering and caring for the harvest now on is one that is not easy to supply. Farmers find the tender of high wages does not have the effect of getting men where there are none out of employment. Day after day help is anxiously sought and wages cut no figure, but it seems there are no men to meet and supply the demand.

WEBSTER CITY FREEMAN—We do not believe there was ever a time in the history of Webster City when it was so difficult to get help. Farmers and contractors are experiencing much trouble in securing hands, and people who have small jobs of repairing about their premises have to do the work themselves if they can, but if they cannot take the time the work has to go unperformed in many instances.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

On the Pacific coast the condition is the same. The State Labor bureau has thrown up its hands in despair. It can supply no more men. Here is the situation, as told by the Seattle Post Intelligencer:

For the first time probably in the history of the city, certainly for many years, there is an absolute dearth of men to supply the demand for common laborers, and this in the face of the fact that wages have steadily advanced until the average pay for such work is now $2 per day.

Labor Commissioner Grout said yesterday: "I have always deprecated statements in the newspapers that we had a large demand for labor in the city, believing that such statements might cause men from a distance to come here and be disappointed. It has several times been the case since the bureau was established that we could not get enough men for jobs outside the city; but at the same time many men living here and unable to leave their homes or families were looking for work.

"For the first time in our history we find ourselves confronted by a situation that shows as conclusively as anything else how rapidly and substantially the city is growing. I mean the fact that right here in the city, not for outside districts, there is a greater demand for common laborers than we can supply. We also have a large number of calls for men on the outside."

Go down to San Francisco and let the San Francisco Call speak of present conditions in California:

While grain is not high, the quotations, taking the cereal markets as a whole, are above the normal, while the demand is generally good. Fruit is still bringing fancy prices, and the usual midsummer glut in fresh fruit is not as pronounced as usual, owing to the enormous shipments to the Eastern markets, which have removed much of the surplus. The canning demand is also sharp, and much of the output of California canned fruit was sold to the East and Europe before the fruit was ripe. As for the dried product, the fall prospects are brilliant, quotations for most descriptions being high, with promise of a further advance later on. It may be years before we have another such fruit year. Hops are in active request at fine prices, but the growers are generally refusing to sell. Wool keeps up and is firm, while the livestock market is all that could be desired by the most exacting stock raiser. The activity in provisions continues, and every few days there is an advance in something or other.

Wholesalers in general merchandise report a steady and active business, and there are no complaints about profit margins. The export trade of the port is lively, and exporters are still complaining of the dearth of vessels to carry away the goods. A further advance in lumber sufficiently indicates the state of this industry. In short, business is now what it ought to be—active, without undue speculation, with prices which admit of a fair and sure profit. These are halcyon times in trade, and we should make the best of them, for commerce, like man, has its periods of elevation and depression, and the wise man makes hay while the sun shines.

WEALTH IN COLORADO.

Come east to Denver, the mother of free silver agitation, and let the Denver Republican present the facts as to present conditions:

Kansas is rich, out of debt, and has lots of money. Its banks boast of their unparalleled deposits. Two big crops already made and a third one coming give the State and its people high financial prestige.

Kansas has three times as many people as Colorado. Our Colorado population is supposed abroad to be poor compared to the hog and hominy plutocrats of the Sunflower State. Yet the banks of Denver alone contain one-third more deposits than all the banks of Kansas combined.

This astonishing fact indicates that the people of Colorado as a whole are much richer than they imagine themselves to be. More distinctly it also indicates that Denver is quietly coming by its own and is realizing its proved destiny which is to be the financial center of the vast region between central Kansas and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. From a thousand financial streamlets the wealth of this great grazing and mining region trickles into the reservoir of the Denver banks.

AMONG MANUFACTURERS.

Here is a view of the situation in the great manufacturing centers of Ohio and Pennsylvania as presented by the Toledo Blade:

The newspapers of Pittsburg unite in declaring that there is more work to be done in that city than there is men to do it. The big iron and steel plants are advertising for more men, and the supply does not equal the demand. With the invitation extended to come and go to work, positions are awaiting men to fill them. All the big manufacturing plants are crowded with orders and are working, many of them, night and day. They want more men to keep up with their orders.

This is the situation in one of the great Eastern manufacturing centers; how is it in the West? The farmers of the Northwest are now gathering their crops, and an appeal is made to the country for men. Good wages are being paid, but the farmers are in need of hundreds of laborers. The railroads have been appealed to and have made greatly reduced rates to workingmen in the East which enables them, for a small sum, to go to the Northwest, where they are certain of work. This reduction in rates has failed to secure the men necessary, and yesterday another meeting of railway officials was held in Chicago and a further reduction in rates ordered.

The railway companies are convinced that idle men are scarce in this country. This is no doubt correct. Take Toledo, for instance, and compare this year with that of 1896, and note the difference. There are few idle men in Toledo today, and other cities have the same statement to make.

Here is another summary of the present facts at Pittsburg, as printed by the Democratic New York World:

Area of Pittsburg's industrial Klondike, 180 square miles.

Number of industries being operated on full time, 118.

Number of men employed in these, embracing all classes, 270,000.

Average wages per day, $2.15.

Range of wages, $1.75 to $7 per day.

Number of idle men, none, except from sickness.

Number of mills and factories unable to run full time by reason of scarcity of labor, 60.

Railroads unable to move freight promptly because the traffic is 30 per cent larger than all the freight cars in service.

Gross daily value of trade in industrial Klondike, $6,000,000.

HUM OF NEW ENGLAND.

In New England the Springfield Republican prints the following, descriptive of the conditions in the West:

The cry for help from the harvest fields of the West is more acute this season than usual. Railroad offices in the Northwest are receiving appeals by wire to send the farm hands that are needed to gather in the crops, and they are unable to find the men wanted, who are offered from $2 to $3.25 a day. It is said that in the Red River Valley the situation amounts to a crisis, and unless more help is obtained much grain will be lost. Employment agencies farther East are advertising for hands, but with little success. Prosperity has thinned out the ranks of the unemployed so far that no such army seems to exist.

But how can New England furnish the needed men, when the same issue of the paper contains the following account of industrial conditions in the great Eastern manufacturing centers:

We hear nothing these days about the declining cotton manufacturing industry of New England. The mills everywhere appear to be actively employed, prices are firm, the export demand is good, the home market is strong, and the business is generally profitable. Mills which had suspended dividends are resuming a distribution of profits and many others are increasing dividends.

PROSPERITY IN DIXIE.

In the South much the same conditions prevail. Here is what the Savannah (Ga.) News, a stanch Democratic paper, says:

A rather remarkable feature of the monetary situation is that the West is offering money to the East, and it is a well-known fact that the banks of the South have immense amounts on deposit with the banks of New York. At this season of the year, not so long ago, the West and the South were either calling on New York for money with which to move the crops or getting ready to do so. They are not now depending on the East for money. They have all they can use to advantage. It is safe to say that the South can financier the cotton crop without the loan of a dollar from New York. This being the condition of affairs, it will not be so long before the building of cotton mills in the South will go on much more rapidly than is the case at present, notwithstanding the fact the number that is now being built is large. The time is close at hand when the South will have a great deal of surplus money and much of it will go into cotton mills.

BUSY RAILROADS.

Railroads are a good index to trade conditions all over the country. Their present condition is shown by the following from the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle:

It appears that the United States is suffering from a famine. But this famine, unlike most famines, is an evidence and a result of prosperity. It is a famine of freight cars.

It is said that every railroad entering Chicago needs, to meet the demands of shippers, more cars than it has or can possibly obtain. Similar reports come from Detroit, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and other railway centers. Everywhere there are complaints of a shortage of cars at a time of year when, ordinarily, many freight cars are stored away because they are not needed. Freight traffic throughout the country has been heavier than ever before. Last year the increase in the volume of railway business was considered phenomenal, though no little of it was evidently due to unusual demands made on the roads on account of the war. But this year the increase in earnings over those of last year is likely to prove as great as was the increase of 1898 over 1897.

This increase is due to no temporary extraordinary cause, like the war, nor to any sudden increase in any particular traffic. It is the result of a steady growth in all kinds of traffic, and so is a convincing proof of business activity and general prosperity throughout the country.

These are hard times for the calamity howlers and good times for everybody else.

INCIDENTS OF LIFE IN ILLINOIS.

Editorial Joys and Woes.

A beautiful bouquet of roses graces our sanctum, a remembrance from Mrs. Wetmore, whose well-known tastes for the beautiful in nature need no comment.—Waterloo Republican.

One of the daily newspapers of Chicago is showing how to keep house economically on $2.50 a day. If some one will furnish the two-and-a-half we'll surely try their plan of economy.—Ex.

Mr. Samuel Elliott has the thanks of the Republican force for a jug of sweet cider. He presented it picnic day and we celebrated just like other folks.—Coulterville Republican.

The gentleman and his wife who came to the back door of our office with a jug of sweet cider last Friday have permission to accept the thanks of the entire office force and—come again.—Oakland Press.

We are the editor of this paper as well as the leading tonsorial artist of Walnut Grove. If you can't do us any good, for Lord's sake don't do any harm, and when a man asks you about the barber tell him he's all O. K.—Walnut Grove Banner.

This week we are indebted to Colonel Charles A. Dick for as toothsome a youthful chicken as ever reached a long unused stomach. The Colonel is a strong friend of the Chronicle, the interests of which he tries to advance by all means, both fair and fowl.—Kempton Chronicle.

There is a cause for miss spelt and wrong divided words, for when we are doing our best to get every word correct, in comes a man who wants his whiskers amputated, then every thought connected with the paper has slipped our mind, consequently we get them wrong.—Walnut Grove Banner.

Social Events.

A few of the Smiths and several others went on the excursion to Joliet Saturday.—Barry Breeze.

Grandma Penfield wishes to thank the band boys for their music Wednesday evening.—Colfax Press.

Joseph Rosborough's family and relatives treated themselves to ice cream and cake Thursday.—Olney Republican.

The party given at Mr. Will Hawkyard's Saturday night was well enjoyed, although but a few were present.—Kenney Herald.

Miss Halcyone Hussey will give a lawn party to her friends next Friday evening at her home, two and a half miles south. Williamsville Times.

Jake Froelich had a barn-raising Wednesday. A large crowd was present, including all the neighbors. Mrs. Froelich served ice cream and an excellent dinner.—Colfax Press.

Unconscious Humor.

Miss Kirby of Johnsonville is teaching instrumental music lessons in this neighborhood.—Fairfield Republican.

Drs. Armstrong and Brasill of Richmond were attending to professional business here one day last week.—Richmond Gazette.

Sick are all reported well.—Salem Democrat.

The Rev. T. O. Franklin took a load of onions to Du Quoin last Friday and visited relatives.—Benton Republican.

Moss Hinds, a man living on Duck Wright's farm, was held up by two boys with masks on their faces in broad daylight. They covered Mr. Hinds with pistols and robbed him of his contents.—Salem Democrat.

James A. Stuart, a distant relative of the famous Queen of Scotland of that name, who suffered financial loss by the late fire, will soon have erected a new residence near where the old one stood, in which the mother and offspring can gather again around the hearthstone in song and adoration.—Smithfield Sun.

Wonders of Nature.

W. S. Robison sold a calf to A. W. Martin Wednesday; consideration $20.—Glasgow Echo.

Lee says Jake Kunkler's dog don't kill sheep, because he is home every night he is there.—Carlock Tribune.

Albert Jobb and Val Siegel were out on a frog hunt Sunday. They returned with fifty-six croakers. They also shot a coon and a large snake.—Waterloo Republican.

L. S. Reyman came in contact with a large snake the other day and had a fight with it. Reyman says the snake was twelve feet long and had black and yellow spots.—Saline Democrat.

The dog poisoner got Charlie Duff's bird dog, Jefferson; Ed Manker's coon dog, and Joe Sager's pug Thursday night. There'll be a hot time if the fellow who distributed the poison ever opens his chops.—Louisville Ledger.

The mule at the calaboose has been identified by Demint & Hardy as belonging to one of their renters. He can have his property if he isn't too backward about coming forward and claiming same.—Waterloo Republican.

Al. Renne of Forks of Chariton, a prosperity Republican, was in town on Monday. He says roasting ears, friend chicken, and watermelons are on top and so the Forkites are happy. He "clim'" the golden stairs to the Temple and will from now on hear the echo of truth as it resounds.—Glasgow Echo.

Silas Taggart of Blair called to see us when in town yesterday and added his name to our subscription list. "Sile" is a Republican, straight out, but not a d—d fool partisan who hates a Democrat and won't read a Democratic paper, not any, he ain't built that way. He says he wants "the best paper published in the county" and for that reason he subscribed for the Clarion. He is a man of sound judgment and we appreciate the compliment.—Chester Clarion.

What's in a Name?

Miss Ivy Curl returned to her home at Hidalgo Wednesday.—Olney Republican.

Ibo de Buhr of Maeystown was among our callers Monday.—Waterloo Republican.

Booth Hash and A. E. Potter viewed the City of Sheridan Sunday.—Kempton Chronicle.

Marion Clingingsmith made a business trip to Golden, Ill., last Friday.—Barry Breeze.

T. M., Virtue of Knoxville was the guest of the Rev. William Branch and wife this week.

Mr. Urban Shellhorn has accepted a clerkship in the Leader dry goods store.—Mount Carmel Register.

For fine lunch and cooling drinks go to Charles Vice's restaurant. New location. Everything clean and neat.—Abingdon Enterprise-Herald.

Joe Hardollar of near Green Creek was patronizing the Advocate advertiser here Friday. Joe always knows where to go for bargains.—Siegel Advocate.

A basket dinner was given by the members of the Green Creek Christian Church last Sunday near Butcher Ford's. Among those present from Siegel was Deacon Fewclaws and John Schneiderjon.—Siegel Advocate.

Free Advertisements.

Don't forget the mule sale on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 11 and 12.—Ivesdale News.

Dont fail to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on Wednesday, Aug. 9.—Morris Sentinel.

H. O. Stout now serves meals at 25 cents and horse feed 20 cents.—Olney Republican.

Ice cream soda or ice cream served in dishes, at any hour of any day in the week, at Stevens'.—Louisville Ledger.

FISHING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

[BY THE REV. DAVID BEATON OF CHICAGO.]

We were pacing the deck on our way from St. John's to Glasgow, and I turned to my companion, a young Englishman, and said: "Surely you don't tell me you came all the way from London to Newfoundland to fish for salmon?"

"Yes," he replied, "that is just exactly what I did; and I had good sport, too, for the time and money I spent there." He proceeded: "You see, it is all but impossible to get any water in either Norway or Scotland, except at a prohibitory price; and as soon as I heard of Newfoundland and its free fishings and good sport, I determined to try."

I thought, as my young friend and other English sportsmen were finding it in England today, our American sportsmen would soon be finding it in America; and at this moment it is hardly possible to get any salmon fishing in Canadian waters unless one is a millionaire and a member of one of the exclusive clubs. So I want to tell American sportsmen that there is a place within reasonable distance where the waters are free and the sport good, both in every variety of trout, from the speckled beauties to the sea trout of five and six pounds, and from the gamy grilse to the lordly salmon.

Here are a few extracts from the young Englishman's fishing record, who, with a companion, fished the waters of the Codroy on the west coast, and the pools of Salmonier on the southeast:

"On the Codroy—The first day, one salmon of eight and a half pounds; on the second three fish, total weight sixteen and a half pounds, largest nine and a half; and on the following two days two trout, six and three and a half pounds, and a salmon weighing nine pounds; while the last two days showed up three sea trout and two salmon. The lure most successful was the silver Doctor and tin Jock Scott, and the water was clear and the weather fine. No more perfect conditions can be found for angling than on this beautiful river. The western breeze ripples its waters, the air, even in July, the best month for fishing, is cool and bracing, and the glint of the sunshine among the trees gives life to the surrounding solitude."

At Salmonier, only a few miles from St. John's, and easily reached by rail and mail coach, the sport was still better. On July 4 (I reminded him this was the "Glorious Fourth") he got fourteen salmon, the largest of which was five pounds, with a nondescript line, in bright weather and clear water, and on the following day the two anglers got sixteen and ten and one-half pounds of fish, respectively; again on the next day they had seventeen and one-half and eight pounds of gamy grilse, and the last but one hour of fishing they landed thirteen and a quarter and six and three-quarter pounds of fine fish. I give the exact figures rather than a general description, because I don't want this to be set aside as a fish story.

"I had a good time," remarked my companion, "and I certainly will cross the Atlantic again for the same kind of sport. 'Tis true I lost some time and did not know the local points, but I shall arrange better next time."

These fish were taken on a good trout rod, and, indeed, for their size, this is the most sportsmanlike weapon; a strong salmon pole would but jerk them out of the water. These places should be visited, and, indeed, the salmon and sea trout fishing of Newfoundland should be engaged in, during July and August. The nets are up July 5, and the fish are running a little after this time. Wading stockings must be used, and a pot of ointment to keep off the flies; but a good angler, who loves the woods, and the waters, and the fleecy clouds, is not afraid of a few flies. One thing is certain—there are no flies on the fishing.

One of the most interesting, picturesque, and accessible resorts is the ancient French capital, Placentia, about eighty-five miles from St. John's, and reached by rail in a few hours. The bay throws up two beautiful arms, one ten miles and the other six miles long, filled with sea trout and salmon. On a little spit of shingle beach the town is built, and is overlooked by rugged hills as grand and picturesque as anything in Norway or Scotland. The view as one approaches from the highlands by rail, and first catches a glimpse of the northern arm, studded with craft, and with its seven rocky islets, is one of the most beautiful I ever saw, either in America or the western water of Scotland. Here the seeker after pleasure, or the invalid looking for rest and health from the tonic qualities of the sea, or the angler after his flashing silvery game, can find either or all to his heart's content, and that, too, for a fourth of what it would cost to live at a fashionable resort.

If Placentia is one of the prettiest and one of the best and most accessible, it is still but one of many such places in this paradise of the angler and health-seeker. Even close to St. John's there are ponds where one may drive out for two hours' fishing of an evening and bring in some fine rainbow or Loch Leven or speckled red trout, and better sport at less cost there is nowhere in the world.

My time was limited, and I had to take the weather and the time as it came. But I shall not soon forget the bracing wind on Fourth Pond, the gleam and flash of the four dozen little beauties of the one afternoon, and the quiet lunch at the clean, sweet inn; nor the evening's fishing at Murray's Pond, and the half dozen rainbow trout that gave us such genuine sport. In a word, the streams are full of salmon and sea trout, and the lakes full of speckled beauties, and one has but to choose where he will go to make his record and add another bright picture to the list of memories he will not willingly let die.

I have spoken incidentally of this country as a health and pleasure resort, but its merits require a special paragraph. The months of July, August, and September are simply magnificent in their recuperative and invigorating qualities to the wearied, heated denizens of our American cities. The temperature varies from 60 to 85 degrees, and the fog seldom visits the eastern land during those months, while on the west coast, where are the Codroy, St. George's, and Humber Rivers, are the most beautiful climate and the most perfect conditions for the victim of malaria and hay fever. It needs only a little capital—if American all the better—to build a hotel at each of these places to make them ideal resorts for this class of tourists.

Nor is the summer school student—I was about to say fiend—excluded; for if a whole chautauquan assembly were to come down there bent upon geological studies they would land in a perfect paradise for such work. I have told already how the director of the United States survey has found the key to the Cambrian deposits here. Professor Bilkmore of New York says:

"In regard to beauty and grandeur of scenery, health giving climate, and general attraction for those whose energies have been lowered by city life, few countries could surpass Newfoundland."

But what of the shooting? This is even better still. There are few deer forests in America today where one can go in and take possession of the shooting, no man interfering. The local law requires a fee of some $50 from outsiders and limits the number of stags for each sportsman to five, and three does. But after this it is a free field and the honors to the truest aim, the hardiest hunter, and the luckiest sportsman. The cariboo come from the North in the fall and after Sept. 15 may be stalked over the barrens now reached by rail. This is the sport of Princes in Europe, but the American sporting enthusiast may find it within easy reach of his purse and business in Terra Nova.

I am tempted to quote the stories of hunters who have bagged this noble game, but it is sufficient to say the game is there for those who wish to find it, and sportsmen will find a most cordial welcome from the natives, and, with customary introductions to the local sportsmen, will obtain all proper information and necessary guides.

It may be of special interest to some sportsmen to know that black bears in considerable numbers are to be found between Port-au-Basques and Codroy; and during the building of the railway the workmen found them far too abundant; an old one with cubs cornered the foreman one day and he had a lively time with Mrs. Bruin. In ordinary cases they run from man, for there are few spots on the North American continent today so little frequented by human foot as this southwest corner, where the bears are so plentiful. Wolves and lynx are common and the latter frequently were found at our fishing camps. There is plenty of sport of the hardier sort for the plucky hunter.

As I write steam is hurrying me as fast as it can from this land so long neglected and so entirely unknown; but, however wide the waste of waters, and however long the time that interposes between me and the rocky shores of Terra Nova and its warm-hearted people, I shall not soon forget its freedom, its sport, and its people's kindness.

TEST OF OPERA SINGERS.

COMPETITION FOR THE FRENCH CONSERVATORY PRIZES.

This Year's Contestants Remarkable Only for Their Mediocrity — Lives Led by Some American Girls Blight Many a Promising Career—Winners Seldom Gain Fame in After Years—Judges Moved by Beauty as Well as Voice in Their Rulings.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, July 26.—During July heat, as if to warm them up for the occasion, the professors of the famous French Conservatory hold the competition exercises for the prizes of the institution. These occasions decide the fate of the future stars on the French operatic and dramatic stage. What is extraordinary, however, is that the winner of the first prizes rarely have amounted to anything in their respective professions, while the "seconds" and "accessits" ("adjoint" prize winners) have universally carried off all the honors that fame and glory can bestow.

Sarah Bernhardt never won a first prize during her course of studies at the Conservatory, and Achté, now leading soprano at the Opera, usually came off with seconds.

It must not be imagined that justice reigns on the judges' bench, particularly in reference to the women contestants. Frenchmen would be incapable of awarding a prize to a nightingale voice if it came from the throat of a plain, unattractive woman. She must have something besides her voice to recommend her, and "un ami" is a capital adjunct to possess. Then there is a disposition towards favoring pupils of certain great teachers whose personal celebrity is considered a sufficient guarantee for the pupil who, to say the least, may be mediocre. There are as many machinations to be put into working order if you desire to obtain a Conservatory prize as are usually discovered necessary during the course of an average political campaign.

This causes endless rows in the gallery where the public is admitted. Not having the same interests and being unincumbered by the meshes of the various petty intrigues, the judgment of the people in the gallery is unbiased and frequently quite in discord with that of the judges. The gallery gods hiss the judges and successful competitors unjustly awarded prizes, and cheer those they deem deprived of their rights. Bedlam is the result and I often have seen the police called in by the authorities in order to restore order.

I remember the case of a boy named Brulé—"little Brulé," as he was called—a pupil of Joliet, one of the best professors of diction in Paris. Brulé was remarkable for his fine declamatory qualities. People came to hear him recite when Joliet gave his lessons at the Comédie Française. His entrance to the Conservatory was considered an assured fact in advance. The day of the competition came. To the astonishment of everyone Brulé had not even an "honorable mention," and this because old Monnet Sully was in a bad humor and said to his fellow judges that it would be impossible to award Brulé a prize as he looked to effeminate.

The boy's overwork had made him pale. Fortunately for the lad, Sarah Bernhardt heard of the affair, and at once engaged him for her own theater. His first appearance at the Renaissance was an overwhelming success, just six months after he had been refused at the conservatory. Sarcey sang his praise, and he is now one of the best young actors in Paris. Had he been admitted to the Conservatory he would have been at the Comédie, which he will now have to enter by dint of repeated successes.

* * *

The competitions this year have been remarkable only by their mediocrity. Everything has been done to give them tone, but with the talent lacking the results, as might be expected, are exceedingly poor. It is difficult to tell just where the good voices have disappeared to among young people.

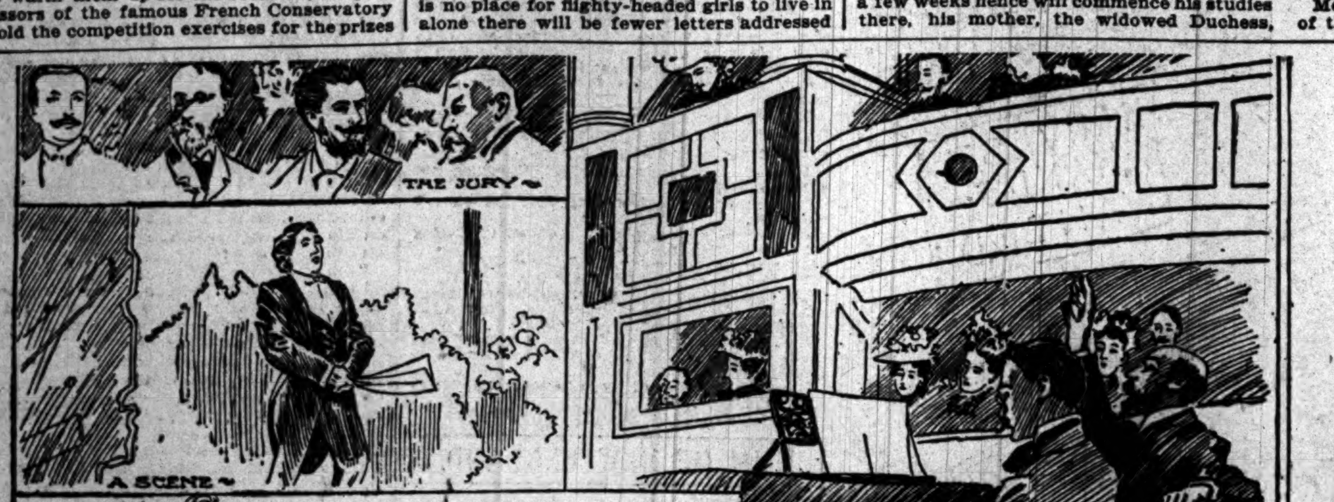
Among the American girl students of the vocal art in Paris it is not surprising. The fast lives so many lead soon end what might have been a promising career. In spite of efforts made by such women as Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Pell, and others, the conduct of many of the American girl students in Paris is as much of a shame as a sorrow to people living in Paris and watching them. When American parents learn that Paris is no place for flighty-headed girls to live in alone there will be fewer letters addressed to the American Consul in Paris to hunt up strayed-away lambs. It is a strange mania in America, this wholesale expedition of young, silly little girls to Paris, and allowing them to come alone to a great city full of foreigners of all nations waiting to prey upon them and like helpless beings.

The properly discreet girl can live in Paris as she can in Chicago, or New York; but there seems a wide latitude allowed in the lines laid down for conduct in Paris and those in the United States. I do not agree with many American women who attribute the misconduct of many girls to the air of Paris. It is perfect nonsense; good manners know neither race nor country. They are inborn or cultivated, and are as easily practiced in Paris as in China or Chicago. The question is of vital interest. If Americans saw some of the statistics concerning certain actions of American students in Paris they would sound the cry of alarm, and parents having talented daughters would look before they leaped into the expenses as well as the dangers of an artistic education abroad.

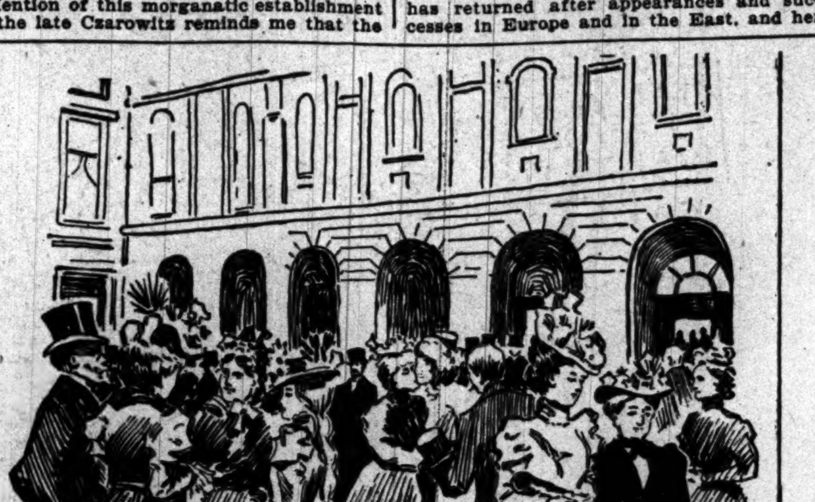
Americans do not seem to realize how visitors to such places as the "Jardin de Paris" and other similar dens of amusements are regarded by the French. No respectable Frenchman would take his wife to them. Yet American girls go to them unescorted, and then wonder why they are the heroines of the disagreeable adventures which have befallen them because Frenchmen assume that women going to such places are not what they ought to be. I often wonder how many girls who go alone at night to the French theaters of questionable reputation, returning home after midnight in a cab to some out-of-the-way boarding place, would dare do such a thing in Chicago or New York. It suffices in America that there is a doubt cast upon a theater or a play to keep every one respectable away. Why should American girls studying abroad be less careful than at home in choosing their pleasures?

* * *

The Paris Conservatory, unfortunately, is practically closed to American girl students. The professors of the institution gladly give lessons to outside pupils, but to be admitted to the conservatory itself is a privilege exceedingly rare for American students of either sex, although, as Marchesi says, the best voices come from America. The trouble generally lies not in the voice, nor the lack of talent, but the imperfection of the accent. A bad French accent is never forgiven by French judges. Melba herself has been criticised for her accent, and both Nordica and Eames have been hissed at the opera for their badly pronounced French. Strange to say, in society a slight foreign accent is much admired, but on the stage in dramatic or operatic art it is not pardoned.



SONG COMPETITION: MEN.
(DRAWN FROM LIFE.)



AFTER SONG COMPETITION: WOMEN.
(DRAWN FROM LIFE.)

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

At Dresden there is a school or college of European fame, the principal of which is a Count Vitzthum, nephew of the celebrated Saxon diplomat and statesman of that name, who played so great a rôle in international politics in St. Petersburg and London thirty and forty years ago, and who was the intimate friend and adviser of the late Prince Consort of England. Every one of the teachers of this college are noblemen of ancient lineage, while the pupils are restricted to Princes of reigning houses and to the scions of those great families of the aristocracy that figure in Part II. and Part III. of the Almanach de Gotha. The young Duke of Albany until now at Eton has just been entered at this Dresden school, and a few weeks hence will commence his studies there, his mother, the widowed Duchess, taking up her residence in the Saxon capital in order to be near her boy, who is a delicate lad. This transfer of the young Duke from Eton to a German school has been rendered necessary by his nomination as heir to his uncle's throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Legislature of the Duchess insisting that he should be brought up as a German instead of as an Englishman.

* * *

Some astonishment is expressed that Emperor William should have neglected to raise any objection to this Dresden scholastic institution for the education of his young cousin, as it was this same school that formed the rock on which were shipwrecked all the negotiations towards a reconciliation between Prussia and the Duke of Cumberland. The latter, as a perusal of this year's Almanach de Gotha will show, is the de jure sovereign Duke of Brunswick by right of inheritance, and if Prussia prevents him from occupying the throne of the Duchy thereof, which is now tenanted by Prince Albert of Prussia as regent, it is because the Duke, who is the only son of the last King of Hanover, has never been able to bring himself to recognize the existing condition of affairs in Germany, that is to say, the annexation of the kingdom of Hanover to Prussia, and the latter's virtual, if not theoretical, supremacy over the remainder of Germany.

At one moment, thanks to the efforts of Queen Victoria, of the Emperor of Austria, as well as of the late Czar of Russia, brother-in-law of the Duke of Cumberland, negotiations were opened up for a reconciliation between the Duke and the Kaiser on the understanding that the eldest son and heir of the Duke—namely: Prince George, should be placed in possession of the throne of Brunswick as soon as he came of age, and become one of the sovereigns of the confederation known as the German Empire, it being stipulated, however, that he should receive his education not in Austria, where he makes his home, but in Germany. The lad's father agreed to this condition and entered his son at the Vitzthum College at Dresden, at the same time engaging the services of a retired German officer as tutor for the lad. Emperor William, however, objected to the Vitzthum College on the ground that the tone which prevailed there was of a nature to increase rather than diminish the anti-Prussian and particularist tendencies of young Prince George. He demanded that the Prince should be brought up in a Prussian school under his own personal supervision, and that the boy's teachers, tutors, and entourage should be of his own selection rather than that of the boy's father. In one word, the Kaiser insisted on the Duke of Cumberland surrendering to him all his paternal rights as guardian and trustee over young Prince George.

The Duke, being a high spirited man, enormously rich, and disposed to look down upon rather than up to Emperor William, would not hear of such a thing, and sooner than separate himself from his boy, to whom he is passionately devoted, and rather than surrender the care of him to the Kaiser, preferred to break off all negotiations with Berlin and sacrifice his boy's chances of occupying the throne of Brunswick. In fact, he acted in the matter precisely as his cousin, Arthur, Duke of Connaught, in the case of the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha the other day, Duke Arthur preferring to waive his rights of succession and those of his only boy to the throne of Coburg and Gotha rather than surrender to Emperor William all paternal rights over his son, Prince Arthur.

* * *

In view of the mystery which prevails in connection with the domestic affairs of the late Prince George of Russia, who died the other day at Abbas Tuman in the Caucasus, it may be as well to say that eighteen months after the tragically sudden demise of his first morganatic wife and child in the same week as the death of his father, Emperor Alexander III., he married again morganatically and without the permission of his brother the Czar. The lady was a Georgian of great beauty and good birth, a Princess Orkowski, a cousin of the morganatic wife of his own kinsman, Duke Constantine of Oldenburg. By this lady the Czarowitz had two sons and a daughter, upon whom the Emperor has now in response to his mother's request conferred the title of Count and Countess Romanowski, besides settling a large sum of money on each of them.

* * *

Mention of this morganatic establishment of the late Czarowitz reminds me that the late Duchess of Leuchtenberg, sister of General Skobeleff and morganatic wife of the Russian imperial Duke of Leuchtenberg, has bequeathed all her magnificent collection of jewels to the morganatic son of Grand Duke Alexis, who was throughout her marriage to the Duke of Leuchtenberg credited with being her lover and was certainly her constant companion and her most devoted admirer both at home and abroad. In fact, the association of the Grand Duke Alexis with the Duchess and Duke of Leuchtenberg is just at present the subject of an extremely amusing skit in the "Vie Parisienne" at Paris.

This son of the Grand Duke Alexis bears the name of Prince Belowski, and is the issue of the unauthorized and, therefore, invalid marriage of the Grand Duke Alexis with his mother's maid of honor, Alexandra Jukowski, with whom he eloped and lived for a time at Nice. The young lady in question was a daughter of the celebrated Russian poet, Jukowski, and a niece of the Muscovite Minister of Finance, Baron Reutern. The elopement caused no end of scandal at St. Petersburg. The marriage subsequently celebrated at Nice was declared invalid by the Holy Synod of Russia, owing to the refusal of the Czar to give his sanction to the matter and ultimately the services of Count Shouvaloff, at that time chief of the Russian police, were engaged to bring about an end of the association between the Grand Duke and the maid of honor.

Fortunate in finding the lady alone at Nice, the Grand Duke Alexis being temporarily absent at Paris, he was successful in his mission. Mlle. Jukowski left Nice suddenly in charge of two of his officials, disappeared for a time, gave birth to a boy who now bears the title of Prince Belowski, and, having been furnished by the imperial family of Russia with a handsome annuity, is today the wife of a retired officer of the Saxon army, making her home at Dresden.

* * *

Immediately after having witnessed the departure of the lady from Nice, Count Shouvaloff betook himself to Paris, found the Grand Duke Alexis, and induced him to go on board the Russian squadron, then in port in Brest, which at once set sail for the United States, it being expected at St. Petersburg that the trip to America, and above all the charm of the daughters of Uncle Sam, would succeed in effacing from the heart of Alexis all memories of Mlle. Jukowski. These expectations were realized. Alexis never saw her again. But as soon as her boy was old enough he took him to Russia, got his brother, the late Emperor, to confer the title of Prince Belowski upon the lad, as well as a commission in the army, and today the young fellow is an aid-de-camp to his uncle, the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General at Moscow, and is married to the granddaughter of that celebrated diplomat in petticoats, Princess Lise Troubetskoi. Grand Duke Alexis has already intimated his intention of bequeathing his entire fortune to the young Prince at his death.

* * *

Prince Henry of Prussia is the most domestic of men, and, like his father before him, the most blameless of husbands. If I mention this it is because the Parisian press is now circulating a ridiculous, groundless, and slanderous story to the effect that the Dreyfus affair is not a case of treason but of social impurity on the part of Prince Henry, who was in the habit, it is alleged, of coming to Paris in 1894 in order to perpetrate the most frightful immoralities, which were discovered by Dreyfus, who, it is claimed, was shipped off to the Devil's Island in order to keep him silent about the matter, the German Emperor having threatened war upon France if his brother's disgrace was made public. This wild tale is finding many believers in France and abroad.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Chicago Opera-House—Continuous vaudeville.
Chutes—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—"Battle of Manila."
Ferris Wheel Park—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-House—"Arizona."
Great Northern Theater—Minstrels.
Hopkins' Theater—"Wages of Sin."
Masonic Temple Roof Theater—Vaudeville.
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville and curios.
Powers' Theater—"Because She Loved Him So."
Sam T. Jack's Theater—Burlesque.
Sunnyside Park—Vaudeville.

Josephine Sabel at Hopkins'.

One of the enjoyable incidents of the matinée at Hopkins' yesterday was the whistling by the gallery "gods" of "There'll Be a Hot Time." Josephine Sabel has returned after appearances and successes in Europe and in the East, and her French song, as well as her English ballad and her darky ditty so delighted her auditors that another number was demanded. Bows would not suffice, so she returned with the request that the audience would join her in the chorus of the familiar coon song. "An' ef yer can't sing, jes' whistle," were her instructions, and whistle her friends "up aloft" certainly did. She smiled and supplied a dancing accompaniment to the music they furnished, and the audience was so pleased by the novelty of "taking part" that a repetition was demanded and accorded.

The play Manager Hopkins offers his patrons this week is "The Wages of Sin"—an English melodrama which won hearty approval from the audience. The performance was, on the whole, a commendable one. A. H. Henderson again proved himself possessed of more than average abilities by a careful, consistent portrayal of the villain, Stephen Marler. Frederic Bryton was not in his best line of work as the Rev. George Brand, but he at no time offended. Nina Morris was satisfactory as Ruth Hope and Kate Jackson did some good character work as Mrs. Bloggs.

The vaudeville brought forward, in addition to Miss Sabel, Charles Gardner and Mazuz and Mazette.

NEW YORK PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Frohman Secures Many of Augustin Daly's Performers—Roof Gardens Not Profitable.

New York, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The best tribute to Augustin Daly's abilities in the development and training of actors and actresses is the eagerness which other managers have manifested in securing them for the coming season. As was to be expected, most of the players have gone over to Charles Frohman's forces. Charles T. Richman, who was Mr. Daly's leading actor, will be Miss Annie Russell's leading man in Jerome K. Jerome's comedy, "Miss Hobbs." Sydney Herbert has joined the Empire Stock company, but he has been loaned by Mr. Frohman to Manager Jacob Litt for the coming production of "The Ghetto," in which he will have the leading juvenile rôle. Herbert Gresham has joined May Irwin's company as her leading support in "Sister Mary," and Cyril Scott has accepted a similar position in "A Stranger in a Strange Land" at the Manhattan. Marie Cahill will sing in "Three Little Lambs" at the Fifth Avenue, and Virginia Earle has gone back to the Casino forces. Mrs. Gilbert will act when her health permits in Frohman productions, and George Clarke and Miss Rehan are reserving their decisions, although both have been eagerly sought after.

None of the roof garden managers will do much more this summer than pay the rentals of their ground leases with the proceeds of the open air shows. In spite of the hot weather the roof garden season has not been good.

The performances at the Aerial Magnolia Grove this week will begin with a spectacular ballet entitled "Les Trois Amoureuses," arranged by Carl Marwig, with music by Frederic Solomon.

Ring performers furnish the entertainment of the new week at Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace.

The complete burlesques, "The Maid in the Moon" and "Way Down East," are being featured at the Casino Roof Garden.

A well balanced program, composed strictly of vaudeville specialties, will be seeen next week on Koster & Bial's roof.

"The Man in the Moon," with the principals of its original cast back in the company and with new features in the ballet, enters upon the sixteenth week of its run at the New York Theater tomorrow evening.

The musical play, "The Rounders," is still filling the Casino, although it is nearly a month old.

The dramatic features at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week will be supplied by Frederick Bond and his company in Lester Wallack's old play, "My Awful Dad."

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Mollie.

If my memory serves me right I had reached that stage in life when I sought anxiously in the glass for the long-expected down that was to form the nucleus of a mustache that should be the envy of mankind when I decided to marry Mollie, the doctor's cook.

When I informed my "chum," Butters, of my resolve he looked at me queerly, thrust his hands in his pockets, and said, "O, Lor'!"

"I mean it," I said.

"Well, I always thought you were a bit sweet on her, ever since you broke your arm and she used to give you cream and stuff. She's a jolly girl, is Mollie. I wouldn't mind marrying her myself."

"You will be my best man, then?" I asked.

"Certainly; but look here, old chap, have you thought seriously about this?" and he hooked his arm through mine and drew me aside.

"Seriously?"

"Yes; have you thought what a heap of things people want who get married?"

"What sort of things?"

"O, chairs and tables and—and frying pans. Where do you expect to get 'em from? They cost an awful lot."

I am afraid I betrayed some symptoms of uneasiness here. Butters had a nasty habit of looking on the black side of things. But his words did not dampen my passion. I loved Mollie—I felt certain on this point. Yes, I loved her, though it would have taken me all my time to encircle her waist with both arms. There was a pause.

"You'll tell me how you do it?" Butters said.

"How I do what?"

"Why, propose, you know."

"O—er—yes."

"Shall you kiss her?"

"Shall I?"

"They generally do, only you'll have to stand on a stool to do it, for she's a good head taller than you, and mind, when you propose you'll have to go down on your knees."

That evening I had a quiet stroll in the doctor's grounds to think matters over. While I was thus engaged James, the gardener, came along with the watering can.

"Now, I wonder if I might be so bold as to ask you to do me a favor, Master Carraway," he said, eying me a bit doubtfully.

"Why, of course you may, James. I'll do anything for you I can."

"Thank you, sir—thank you kindly. It ain't much—only just to give this letter to Mollie, the cook. You see, Master Carraway, I don't like goin' to the house over often, for the other servants they plague Mollie about it, an' she don't like it. So if you'd kindly give it to her you'd be doin' me a great favor."

"O, I'll give it to her, right enough."

"Thank you, sir. It's—it's rather important." Then James stopped, went red, and smiled foolishly.

"Important—is it?"

"Yes, sir. I know you're a sensible young gent, Master Carraway. I've often said so to Mollie, so I don't mind telling you that it's about gettin' married."

"About——"

"Yes, sir. I've been thinking of it for some time, an' now the doctor's give me a rise, an' I've got Joe Barnes' cottage, I don't see any reason why we should wait any longer. It's most as cheap to keep two as one, Master Carraway, an' she's a capital manager. I don't see as 'ow I can do better."

"Who is she, James?" I asked, not, it must be confessed, without a touch of misgiving.

He looked at me in surprise.

"Who? Why, Mollie!"

"You're—you're going to marry her?"

"Yes, sir. The banns 'll be put up on Sunday, and I've bought the ring. A guinea I give for it."

Mollie did her best to console me by giving me some of her best cheese cakes. If I could always be sure of such cheese cakes I wouldn't mind impositions every day. I wouldn't mind losing Mollie herself.—Waverley Magazine.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

At the Summer Resorts.

A scarcity of men at the summer resorts is likely to put dancing on its last legs.—St. Louis Republic.

The further we go into the beautiful country these days the further we get away from ice and screens.—Nauvoo Rustler.

Whenever it is cool in town we congratulate ourselves that we saved money by not going away to the seashore or country.—Philadelphia Times.

"I could never marry a fool." "But what makes you think I am a fool?" "Your proposing to me in your bathing suit."—New York Evening Journal.

After an inexperienced man has rowed a boat for about three-quarters of an hour, almost any kind of scenery is good enough for him to stop and admire.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

It's said that the women at the shore are at the old cry of not enough men. It's certainly a pity crying should go on where there's already so much salt water.—Philadelphia Times.

The summer resort that boasts of a dozen marriages made there in the season is a novelty. The one that boasts of the same number of divorces is ordinary.—Evansville Courier.

A celebrated Parisian dandy was ordered by his physicians to follow a course of sea-bathing at Dieppe. Arriving at that delightful bathing town he ordered a machine and attendant, and went boldly into the water. He plunged in bravely, but in an instant after came up puffing and blowing. "Francis," said he, "the sea smells detestably; it will poison me. Throw a little eau de cologne into the water, or I shall be suffocated."—Pearson's Weekly.

* * *

Weather Wisdom.

In torrid weather it is the wise mosquito that hunts up the cold-blooded villain.—Philadelphia Times.

The man who willingly wears a beard in summer probably also keeps on his winter flannels.—Philadelphia Times.

Despite their earnest desire to change their clothes this hot weather most people stick to them.—Kansas City Star.

No matter how warm a fellow may be while riding his bike he gets a little hotter when some one refers to ice.—Philadelphia Record.

This is the season when some men wear their coats in order that they may have something to carry over their arms.—Atchison Globe.

The Ubiquitous Mosquito.

The mosquitoes are biting just the same, kissing bug or no kissing bug.—Boston Globe.

There's a tender spot in every man's makeup, and the mosquito generally finds it.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Biggs—"Are the mosquitoes thick out your way?" Boggs—"They're not so thick but what they can get through any wire netting that ever was made."—New York Journal.

First Mosquito—"I just heard some one call that man a cold-blooded villain." Second Mosquito—"Let's sample him. Cold blood would taste nice this hot weather."—New York Journal.

The New Jersey mosquito trust has been broken. A swarm of bees attacked a railway train in that State the other day and stung many of the passengers before the engine could pull it away.—Denver Post.

Young Mosquito—"O, mamma, see those lovely girls over there with nice rosy cheeks." His Mother—"Keep away from them, my son. You'll get painter's colic if you tackle those cheeks."—New York Journal.

First Mosquito—"Who is this man we're tapping?" Second Mosquito—"He's the man who says Dewey isn't a hero." First Mosquito—"His blood isn't much thicker than water, is it?"—New York Journal.

"A cinch!" cried the mosquito, who had overheard a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Henpeck. "Come on, fellows! I heard the woman tell the man he was the most thin-skinned person she ever knew."—Philadelphia Record.

* * *

The Summer Hotel.

A hotel dinner—the gong.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A woman is insensible to the most gorgeous appurtenances of a palatial hotel if there is nothing but an electric light when she goes to heat her curling iron.—Philadelphia Times.

A floating item says that apes are successfully used as cashiers in Siam. Whether or not that is true, it is a fact that monkeys are sometimes employed in American hotel offices.—Savannah News.

"Haven't you made a mistake?" he asked, rushing up to the desk of the summer hotel. "How?" inquired the clerk. "You've given me a closet to hang my clothes in, but where's the room that goes with it?"—Philadelphia North American.

Guest—"Just look this bill over, please. I think the charges are wrong. I had a room on the tenth floor, if you remember." Hotel Clerk—"So you did, sir! James, just add $2 for rarefied air to the gentleman's account."—Philadelphia Record.

NEWS OF CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Annie Champlin and Mr. Charles Everett Jaques to Be Married on Wednesday Evening.

Miss Annie Champlin and Mr. Charles Everett Jaques of Edgewater will be married on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Champlin, 4711 Woodlawn avenue. The ceremony will be performed in the presence of relatives only and will be followed by a reception from 8 to 9:30 o'clock.

The wedding of Miss Emma Vede Etnyre, daughter of Mrs. Mary Rice Etnyre, to Mr. Clarence Stanley Haas will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 16, at Oregon, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Haas will be at home in Oregon after Sept. 15.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bermann, 4726 Evans avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Bermann, to Mr. J. Bowen French.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Edith Blades, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Blades, 657 Washington boulevard, to Mr. John Tunis Wheeler.

* * *

Mr. E. M. Place of the Calumet club will leave this week for Oconomowoc to visit Mr. Walter Dupee.

Mr. O. L. Fox, 77 Twentieth street, left last week for Yellowstone Park and the Pacific coast. Mrs. Fox and Miss Grace Nielson will leave tomorrow for an extended trip to the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, and Lake Champlain.

Mrs. G. Stanley Fleet, 1927 Calumet avenue, sailed for Europe last week.

Miss Elsa Marie Sommers of Lake View will return tomorrow from Lake Harbor, Mich., where she has been visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Mathews, 1336 Washington boulevard, have gone to South Haven, Mich.

Miss Ritterband, 419 East Forty-eighth street, has returned from California, where she has been for the last ten months.

Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams are spending the summer at Bay View.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tramel and son, 4446 Woodlawn avenue, are at Charlevoix.

Mr. Marshall Field is visiting his son, Mr. Marshall Field Jr., at the Tyson House, Pride's Crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Orr, 4450 Ellis avenue, have gone East to remain until September.

Mr. Emory C. Andrews of the Chicago University is spending the month in the Thousand Islands and in Montreal.

Mrs. F. A. Sawyer and Miss Eleanor Sawyer, 43 Banks street, are spending the summer at West Wequetonsing, where they have taken a cottage.

Mrs. Thomas G. Otis, Miss Margaret Otis, 4508 Lake avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. Shattuck, 4438 Sidney avenue, are at Wickford, R. I., for the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Denegre of New Orleans, formerly Miss Cobb of this city, recently built a villa at Beverly Farms, Mass.

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GAIN OVER 170 MILLIONS.

TOTAL PERSONALTY VALUATIONS IN COOK PASS $311,000,000.

These Figures by the Assessors Are Against $139,955,285 in 1898—Board of Review Expected to Raise Them to Near the Half Billion Mark—Returns from the Town of Lake Show Heavy Advances—Specimens of Increases Listed.

The total valuation on personal property in Cook County, as entered by the Board of Assessors, will exceed $311,500,000 for the present year, as against $139,955,285 in 1898. When the Board of Review completes its revision of the lists the figures for 1899 are expected to be almost on the half billion mark. These results are indicated in the final returns now filed from the thirty-three towns of the county. All have been entered with the exception of the totals for the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake, where an estimated full valuation of $20,000,000 has been entered in each instance.

For the City of Chicago and the seven towns lying within its limits the total full valuation for 1899, based on estimates, will be more than $292,500,000, as against $131,600,000 twelve months ago. In the City of Chicago the assessed valuation of last year, $20,246,968, is changed to $58,512,693. In the whole County of Cook the assessed valuation, as entered by the Assessors, will be approximately $62,338,090, facing a total of $21,506,938 one year ago. The reviewing board is expected to make sweeping changes in all the totals for the present year.

From the Town of Lake.

The returns from the Town of Lake were made public last night. The assessed valuation for the present year is conservatively placed at $4,000,000, as against $898,319 in 1898.

Big advances are made all along the line. The packing industries located in this section of the city are struck hard by the new revenue law, and scores of commission firms which heretofore have escaped on an assessed basis of less than $100 are booked for the present year at figures up in the thousands. The names of hundreds of individuals who were left off last year's books have been listed.

Armour & Co. are down at a full valuation of $2,000,000, to pay taxes on an assessed valuation of $400,000. Last year the full value was represented by $1,000,000, with an assessable basis of $100,000, all assessed valuations in the Town of Lake for 1898 being one-tenth of the fair cash value, as compared to the one-fifth proportion operative under the new revenue system. Swift & Co. go on the books for the figures marking the Armour entry. Last year $500,000 stood as this firm's full valuation, the corporation paying on $50,000.

The Fairbank Canning company, in which the Nelson Morris company is interested, is docketed for $750,000, with an assessed valuation of $150,000, as compared to entries of $400,000 and $40,000 respectively twelve months ago.

The Thomas J. Lipton company, owned chiefly by the Englishman who brings the Shamrock to the United States to race for the America Cup, is listed for $150,000, to pay on one-fifth, as against an assessed valuation of $5,000 a year ago. The Chicago City railway company figures in the Lake returns to the amount of $775,000, as against $450,000 last year. In 1898 this corporation paid taxes on $45,000. It is $155,000 now.

Among Business Houses.

The following comparisons of assessed valuations in 1899 and 1898 among business houses of the Town of Lake illustrate the increases in personalty lists:

	Assessed valuation, 1899.	Assessed valuation, 1898.
A.		
Armour & Co.	$400,000	$100,000
Anglo-Amer. Pack. & Prov. Co.	100,000	40,000
American Malting Co.	5,000	1,000
American Bridge Works	15,000	.....
Adams, Burke & Co.	5,640	100
Alexander, Ward & Conover	1,416	100
Atkin & Freund	2,000	100
Am. Telegraph and Tele. Co.	4,120	1,500
Anderson & Jensen	3,700	50
B.		
Byers, Moore & Byers	3,034	.....
Boyd, Lunham & Co	20,000	5,000
Burton Stock Car Co.	16,000	1,000
Becker & Roepstorff	3,204	1,500
Brownell Improvement Co.	4,000	700
Belt Line Transfer & Storage Co.	12,000	5,000
C.		
Commonwealth Electric Co.	12,000	.....
Chicago City Railway Co.	155,000	45,000
Chicago Telephone Co.	20,000	6,000
Chicago Electric Traction Co.	8,000	100
Chicago Retort and Firebrick Co.	4,500	1,500
Chicago Railway Equipment Co.	10,000	2,000
Chicago Forge and Bolt Co.	25,000	5,000
Corper Brewing Co.	10,000	5,000
Cossens, Samuel	4,914	.....
Chicago Live Stock Com. Co.	3,090	250
Conover, Martin & Co.	1,000	.....
Chicago Hair and Bristle Co.	15,000	1,500
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	90,000	30,000
Continental Packing Co.	40,000	5,000
Chicago Brick Co.	6,000	100
Claussen, C. F., & Sons	3,126	150
Chisholm, Boyd & White Co.	15,000	5,000
Counselman, Charles & Co.	4,000	1,000
D.		
Darling & Co.	10,000	3,000
Diesel, Frank, Can Co.	1,272	800
Drumm-Flato Com. Co.	2,020	100
E.		
Erie Elevator Co.	10,000	500
Englewood Sash & Door Co.	3,000	1,000
Evans, Snider & Buell Co.	6,140	.....
Englewood Men's club	437	.....
Englewood Bank	1,202	500
F.		
Fairbank Canning Co.	150,000	40,000
G.		
Gray, Tuthill & Co.	1,336	1,000
Grand Trunk elevator	1,000	.....
H.		
Heissler & Junge Co.	7,000	1,000
Hanson, August	890	.....
Hess & Co.	10,000	2,000
Howes, Frank W., & Co.	6,000	1,000
I.		
International Packing Co.	100,000	35,000
Ingwersen Bros. & Smith	1,490	100
Indiana Lime & Sand Co.	1,151	300
J.		
Jenkins & Reynolds	200	250
Julien Hotel	510	170
K.		
Keenan & Sons	3,556	50
L.		
Libby, McNeill & Libby	60,000	5,000
Link Belt Machinery company	42,651	1,000
Lawler Bros. & Co.	2,020	.....
Lipton, T. J., Co.	30,000	5,000
Lockwood & Strickland Co.	4,687	250
Lederer & Oppenheimer	2,180	500
M.		
Mueller, H. & Co.	3,006	1,000
McInerney Bros.	1,050	50
Manhattan Brewing company	5,436	1,500
McCausland, Hoag & Turner	5,402	100
Mallory, Son & Zimmerman Co.	8,800	150
Michener Bros. & Co.	19,183	10,000
Murphy & Lorimer Brick Co.	220	.....
N.		
Northwestern Fertilizing Co.	18,000	6,000
Noble, F. H. & Co.	2,160	250
National Provision company	5,000	.....
North American Provision Co.	8,000	.....
O.		
O'Donnell & Duer Brewing Co.	3,340	1,500
Outsendas, Seymour company	5,000	.....
Owen, E. G.	1,040	200
P.		
Pennsylvania Coal company	1,902	200
Porter, F. F.	1,754	.....
People's Gas Light & Coke Co.	90,000	30,000
Postal Telegraph company	15,000	2,000
Pfeiffer, Kilmer & Co.	2,000	.....
Patterson, Starrett & Co.	3,337	100
Perrin, W. R. & Co.	1,715	1,000
Provision Dealers' Dispatch	2,000	.....
Peterson, C. E.	918	400
R.		
Rogue Bros.	2,000	250
Reddy Bros.	755	.....
Reed, W. F. & Co.	800	500
S.		
Swift & Co.	400,000	50,000
Staver Carriage Co.	25,885	5,000
Society for Savings	4,000	.....
Simmons Bros. & Co.	4,674	50
Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Com. Co.	8,040	50
Standard Live Stock Com. Co.	507	50
Sexton, John M. L.	4,000	.....
Spalding Manufacturing Co.	3,032	250
Street's Stable Car Co.	16,000	2,500
South Side Lumber Co.	3,000	400
Sargent company	8,000	2,500
T.		
Tosetti Brewing Co.	11,875	5,000
Thearle, F. N. Jr. & Co.	1,500	500
Tichenor, M. H. & Co.	1,000	.....
Thompson, O. L. Mfg. Co.	7,720	400
U.		
Uline, George	241	50
Union Interior Finish Co.	1,500	125
V.		
Vale, N. B.	130	20
Vogle, W. E.	2,500	50
W.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	12,000	7,000
Western Dispatch Steamship Co.	2,000	.....
Weber Wagon Co.	5,000	4,000
Wabash Transfer Elevator Co.	3,000	1,200
Weaver Coal Co.	15,000	250
Winterbotham, J. H. & Sons	5,213	700
Wells, E. & Co.	400	500
Z.		
Zimmer, H. F.	173	.....

Increases Among Residences.

Increases in valuation from Town of Lake residences between 1898 and 1899 are illustrated in the following table:

	Assessed valuation, 1899.	Assessed valuation, 1898.
A.		
Atwood, R. W.	$130	$70
Andreson, V. W., and daughters	256	...
B.		
Blair, Frank W.	181	...
Ludd, O. W.	792	100
Bowersox, J. W.	207	...
Bay, George P.	1,454	50
Bright, Orville T.	900	100
Barry, P. T.	390	130
Burr, Sarah E., administratrix	2,000	...
Blakeslee, H. L.	827	...
Badenoch, Joseph	...	70
C.		
Carey, Thomas	1,470	Not list.
Chamberlin, E. J.	172	60
Cutler, Alonzo J.	1,100	...
Carter, George B.	600	...
D.		
Deneen, Charles S.	5,355	50
Donnelly, C.	285	...
Dahlin, Fred	465	...
Dickinson, F. G.	150	...
E.		
Eidmann, Henry F.	247	...
Eaton, William T.	270	90
F.		
Freckelton, W. J.	200	190
Fender, F. M.	500	80
G.		
Galloway, J. B.	465	...
Glidden, H. H.	135	65
Grossman, F.	1,540	...
Goldthorp, Dr. E. C.	710	...
H.		
Hodgkins, Jefferson	310	160
Hogan, L. C.	950	50
Haas, John M., estate	2,000	...
Holden, Eli	667	...
I.		
Ireland, D. J.	100	50
J.		
Johnson, P. A.	800	...
Jenkins, J. B.	1,258	50
K.		
Kuser, C. W.	780	...
Kelly, Mrs. M.	373	...
Keen, Joseph	1,207	50
Kent, Henry L.	400	80
L.		
Leet, F. C.	358	...
Lehuer, J. H.	1,932	...
M.		
Morgan, Gilbert	1,180	...
Marks, G. S.	641	90
Murray, P.	804	...
McDonald, J. J.	904	70
McCausland, S. G.	1,082	...
McKnight, George F.	764	...
Miller, Abner J.	2,730	...
MacFarlane, H. J.	228	50
N.		
Nicol, W. P.	614	...
Nelson, H. F.	340	185
Noble, E. J.	140	...
P.		
Packard, E. W.	306	...
Pennington, Mark P.	825	60
Parker, F. W.	376	80
Q.		
Quigg, Emma B.	2,046	...
R.		
Rosenfelder, Philip	534	...
Reilly, John A.	1,830	...
Robinson, J. S.	1,543	...
S.		
Stoddard, J. A.	394	...
Shurman, C. H.	940	...
Swift, A. R.	1,400	80
Staver, H. C.	247	75
Sherwood, Jesse	260	...
Schiff, S.	1,200	...
Steward, D. J.	790	125
T.		
Tillotson, E. W., estate	8,518	...
Thompson, W. H.	7,597	70
Tichenor, M. H.	140	70
Tilden, Edward	1,000	50
U.		
Urchert, A.	120	...
V.		
Vogle, H.	774	55
W.		
West, Roy O.	2,088	...
Weber, Henry	1,460	...
Wallace, G. R.	100	...
Y.		
Young, R. W.	130	...

TO PUSH THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

Members of Government Commission Will Sail for Paris to Examine Panama Company's Records.

Alfred Noble, the Chicago member of the Isthmian Canal commission, left for New York last night to join the commission which this week will begin formally the work for which Congress created it in June. Sailing from New York for Paris on the St. Louis on Wednesday, the commission, with $1,000,000 at its disposal, will begin devising means for the opening up of a waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At Paris the commission will make minute investigation of the records of the defunct French Panama Canal company, which collapsed after spending $260,000,000 on the Panama project. The new lock systems of the Manchester and Kiel Canals will be investigated also.

Besides Engineer Noble the members of the commission who will make the trip to Paris are: Admiral John G. Walker, General Peter C. Hains, General O. H. Ernst, George S. Morison, and Professor William H. Burr of Columbia University. Upon completion of investigations at Paris the commissioners will return to New York to depart immediately for Nicaragua, where they will be met by Professor Lewis M. Haupt, Professor Emory R. Johnson, and former Senator Samuel Pasco, the other members of the commission.

"Our investigations, I believe, will result in the solution of the interoceanic canal problem," said Mr. Noble before his departure. "This commission has been given more power than any other body heretofore appointed for the purpose. Some of our engineers are going over the ground near Nicaragua. As soon as the yellow fever epidemic at Panama subsides we will establish a force on the Panama line. We have decided to employ only young American engineers, and to such we will hold out splendid opportunities.

"The commission has decided to survey for a new route. If we can find one just as good, if not better, than either of the two other routes, we can obviate the questions set before us by the Panama company and the Nicaragua government. We will be well in operation in Central America by fall, and doubtless the entire commission will spend all of the winter in the field."

SEE BENEFIT IN LABOR BUREAUS

Chicago Federation Votes Down a Motion to Investigate Them—Discuss Park Board's Music Contract.

The new free employment agencies and their probable effect on organized labor came up for discussion at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday. It was the general sentiment they promise to prove a benefit rather than a detriment to trades unions, and a motion that the federation investigate them was voted down.

A communication from the Chicago Federation of Musicians asking the federation to join in urging the West Park board to cancel its engagement with the Seventh Regiment Band and suggesting that an appeal be made to Governor Tanner was referred to the Executive committee.

M. Maxwell, representing the National Irrigation association, spoke on the purposes of the organization, which he said were to preserve the arid lands of the West, which can be reclaimed by irrigation, for the use of settlers. The plan favored by the association is, he said, to lease grazing lands to settlers in comparatively small areas close to their homesteads, and to ask the national government to build large storage reservoirs near the headwaters of the principal streams to hold the water for use when needed.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE CITY.

Members of the Interstate Commerce Body Reach Chicago Preparatory to Their Meeting Today.

The Interstate Commerce commission will meet in Chicago today to finish its report on the grain case rates to seaboard and gulf points which it has considered at recent meetings held in Chicago, Washington, and St. Louis. All the members of the commission except Mr. Calhoun arrived yesterday morning and held an informal meeting during the day. Chairman Martin A. Knapp is at the Auditorium Annex, but the other members of the commission, J. D. Yeomans of Iowa, C. A. Prouty of Vermont, and J. C. Clements of Georgia, are at the Palmer House.

Mr. Knapp will be the guest of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers at a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel tonight and will deliver a speech.

Tomorrow he will leave for Denver with Mr. Clements to attend the twelfth annual convention of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the United States.

PLAN A VISIT TO BRYAN.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY WORKING UP ENTHUSIASM FOR AN OUTING.

Expect to Eclipse Tammany by a Trip Through the West in September, Making Frequent Stops and Displaying the Marching Club in Its Glory—Denver and Colorado Springs the Most Distant Points to Be Reached—Later Excursions Planned.

The County Democracy, at a well attended meeting, yesterday afternoon made arrangements for a pilgrimage to the home of William J. Bryan next fall. The journey will include a trip to Denver and Colorado Springs, with stops at Burlington, Omaha, Kansas City, and Quincy. In the past this organization has made many notable excursions, but this is expected to be the greatest of all, and when it is over the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri will have had actual and visual knowledge of the Cook County Democracy Marching club in all its glory.

The trip was suggested first by Robert Emmet Burke, the secretary of the club, as a means of spending some of the loose cash the organization has in its treasury, and the proposal was made then that Mayor Harrison also should go, and the club thus should give the Western Democrats a glimpse of the man whom some time it expects to urge as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Whether the Mayor will go on the trip, however, is not known now, as he is out of town and has not been communicated with, but if he will accompany the club, it will be only too glad to have him and do him honor. In any event, however, the club will go and fill the Western country with the strains of march music and visions of banners and black-clothed and silk-hatted marchers.

Original Plan Is Enlarged.

Secretary Burke's original suggestion was simply a trip to Denver and back, taking in all less than a week. At the meeting, however, this plan was improved on so as to extend the time of the journey to nine days and to stop at a number of places on the way, where the residents have expressed a desire to see the Marching club. Most important of all will be the stop at Lincoln, Neb., to see Bryan. The band will serenade him and the club, through its most eloquent speakers, will assure the exponent of 16 to 1 of its devotion to him and the cause he represents. It has become so much the fashion of late for Illinois Democrats to go out of their way to assure Mr. Bryan of their loyalty that the Cook County Democracy has decided to exceed all previous attempts and visit Mr. Bryan in his own home for this purpose.

Will Start on Sept. 23.

The itinerary, as arranged, contemplates a start from Chicago on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 23. The first stop will be at Burlington, Ia., and the next at Omaha. Then the club will go to Lincoln. After elaborate exercises there the journey will be continued to Denver. There a rest of two days will be taken, followed by trips to Colorado Springs and Manitou. Returning, the club will stop at Kansas City and Quincy. The intention is to return to Chicago on the morning of Monday, Oct. 2. President Powers, chairman of the Committee on Transportation, reported at the meeting that, while arrangements with the railroads had not been completed, it was known that the cost of a round trip ticket, with sleeping-car berths, for the entire journey would not exceed $40, and might be less, and the club expects to pay out of the general treasury all other expenses, including the cost of its band. On former trips these expenses have been paid by the members, but this time this money will come out of the general fund, and the only charge to the individual will be for transportation, sleeping-cars, and meals. The train will be made up entirely of sleeping-cars, with probably a commissary car in front to provide against possible drought or famine.

Enough names of members intending to take the trip were handed in to insure success, but a thorough canvass of the club will be made between now and the date set for the start, and all who can make the trip will be urged to do so. Marshal Farrell expects to be at the head of over 300 marchers when he leads the parade to the depot, and hopes that this number can be exceeded. The regulation uniform of black clothes and silk hats will be worn, silk umbrellas will be carried, and the band will consist of at least forty pieces.

"It is going to be the greatest turnout the club ever had," said President Powers, "and we expect to make a record both for appearance and good behavior."

Great Efforts for Success.

In order to leave nothing undone to make the trip a success, it was decided to hold weekly meetings of the club Thursday evenings, and at every one of these details will be discussed, names of members intending to go received, and enthusiasm for the project worked up.

"When we get through with this trip Tammany will look like 30 cents," said one advocate of the plan yesterday.

It is planned, also, although the details have not been arranged, on the return from the Denver trip to make excursions to Detroit and Cincinnati. The Detroit trip will be on the occasion of the election of Mayor, to take place there this fall, and the Cincinnati one to allow the club to take a hand in the Ohio State campaign. The club also accepted an invitation from Colonel Koch, in command of the parade, in connection with the fall festival, to take part in that parade.

"The County Democracy will show the people of Chicago it is much alive and attending to business," was the remark of Vice President Brunjes after the meeting.

CROWDS AT TAMMANY'S PICNIC

Many Thousands Go to Elliott's Park from Chicago and Other Towns—Few Old-Time Politicians There.

From his tent under a great oak Grand Sachem Carey presided over Tammany's festivities at Elliott's Park yesterday and gave renewed assurances that this society is to be the dominant Democratic organization of Cook County. Not so many people were there, it was said, as would have been on the day originally set for it, but the picnic was regarded as in every way a gratifying success. Six long trains, each carrying from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, went out from the city, and from South Chicago, Kensington, Pullman, Blue Island, Harvey, Kankakee, and other places came many hundreds more. Other outdoor gatherings undoubtedly kept away a great many people who had intended to patronize Tammany on Saturday had not the rain caused a postponement.

The sachems of Tammany had prepared an elaborate program of athletic and amusement events, but little was done in the speechmaking line. Grand Sachem Carey gave the assembled braves a talk, and told them they were the flower of all the Democratic hosts in Cook County. "Tammany," said he, "is an organization for Democrats. It is for the hard-working, hustling Democrats. It is for the rank and file of the party. Democrats can belong to it without wearing silk hats and long-tailed coats."

This shot was directed at the County Democracy, and it made a hit.

John P. McGoorty, Alex. J. Jones, and T. F. Donovan, State Central committeeman, had speeches in their pockets, but the crowd was so taken up with other attractions that they did not get an opportunity to deliver them.

Not many of the old-time politicians were to be seen. The more conspicuous figures pointed out as ward leaders were of the younger element, that has been recognized by the machine managers since Mayor Harrison was put in command. Robert E. Burke sent his regrets, giving as an excuse for his absence that business matters requiring his attention had compelled him to leave for Nebraska on Saturday evening.

Thomas Carey, the Grand Sachem, was surrounded by such men as John E. Fitzgerald, Benjamin M. Mitchell, W. S. Kerr, F. W. Brenkle, Thomas McNally, John F. Waters, George Irving, Frank J. Ryan, Albert Schwarz, James C. Denver, and John W. Gildea.

The prizes given to winners in foot races, bicycle races, cake walking, waltzing, ball games, and other contests were numerous. There were no less than twenty-five events in the list, and the number of contestants in each event was large.

A feature of the printed program of eighty pages was the large number of pictures of leading Democrats in it, only those allied to the Harrison wing, however, having a place. These included the Mayor, Thomas Gahan, Robert E. Burke, William Loeffler, Thomas Gallagher, M. W. Gleason, A. J. Ryan, Thomas Edgar, Thomas F. Judge, Adolph Sturm, and John J. Coughlin. Theodore Nelson, secretary of the State Central committee, and James J. Gray of the Board of Assessors were among the visitors.

CROWD AT STATE TARS' CAMP.

Hundreds of People Witness the Drills of the Naval Militia at Bord du Lac.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Bord du Lac, Ill., Aug. 6.—The camp of the Illinois Naval Militia at Bord du Lac was visited yesterday by hundreds of people. Chicago, Waukegan, and all the suburbs near the camp sent their quota of eager sightseers, and even the country towns, from which the members of the second ship's crew came, were represented in the throng that filled the camp and surrounded the parade ground. It was an exceptionally fine day, not a cloud was in the sky, and the lake breeze made the temperature delightful. The crowd in the camp would have been much larger, but the transportation facilities were limited and several hundred people stood in the streets of Waukegan watching for a chance to board one of the crowded electric cars that run only once in twenty minutes.

Guard mount, dress parade, and signal practice were run off without a hitch, and as the sun set over the camp and the men marched back from dress parade they were greeted with an applause that Kipling would say "was wholly unprovided for in the regulations."

Practical Use of Signals.

Early in the morning battalion and division drills were held, and at both the work was superb. In the afternoon the signal corps was given two hours practice. Men were stationed 100 yards apart and signals were wigwagged back and forth. The corps was given an opportunity for practical experience, as the steam launch Cora Tanner, which had been ordered to report at the camp, was unable to run ashore on account of the heavy sea, and by signals from the camp it was ordered back to Waukegan harbor. All of the boats are still in its harbor, there awaiting the completion of the pier that is being built in front of the camp under the direction of Lieutenant Kinnan. It will be completed tomorrow, and the boats will then be anchored off the camp.

The Michigan arrived off Waukegan at 5 p. m. Today and tomorrow Captain Perkins will take two shifts of 100 men each out on a practice cruise. The Morrill is expected by tomorrow noon. The regular routine drill work will begin tomorrow, and gun practice, both on board the Michigan with the six-inch guns and in the small boats and on shore with the one-inch Hotchkiss, will be indulged in.

The medical staff, which had been kept inactive by the good health of the men, was given an opportunity to display its skill. A. J. Baslem, a man from near Waukegan, was injured. He had been experimenting with one of the knives carried by the men when it slipped, cutting through the tendons of his right hand. He was carried to the hospital tent, and there his wound was dressed under the care of the three surgeons belonging to the first ships crew.

The men belonging to the field music had not been fed the night before, owing to their failure to make application for rations. When they were ordered on duty for guard mount in the morning they declared they would not play until they had been fed. Captain Shaffner ordered food given them and the incident was soon forgotten.

The Commissary and Quartermaster's department is now in excellent shape and under the charge of Lieutenant Commander McKinnon.

A summary court, under the charge of Harry J. Greenbe, Ordnance and Equipment Lieutenant, was held in the morning, and four men were found guilty of absence from duty without leave. They were given one day of patrol duty.

It was announced in the afternoon that Adjutant General J. N. Reece and his staff would arrive in camp at 11 a. m. on Tuesday. Wednesday will be Governor's day, and the sailors will be inspected by Lieutenant Governor Northcott in place of Governor Tanner, who is out of the State on his vacation. Tomorrow Commander Perkins of the Michigan and his officers will inspect the men.

Appointments Are Announced.

After dress parade tonight Captain Shaffner issued his first general orders. These appointments were made:

Past Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Meyer of the second ship's crew to be Brigade Surgeon.

Lieutenant Commander M. Clark, Chief Navigating Officer, to take charge of all boats and launches, including the schooner Idler.

Lieutenant H. J. Green, to hold summary court.

Lieutenant Charles H. T. Thomburn, to be inspector of the camp, with full charge of all sanitary arrangements.

Leaves of absence were given for one day to Sergeant J. A. Klone, and for ten days, with permission to leave camp, to Ensign J. A. Sonnsburg.

Ensign P. A. Wellington of the First Division of the first ship's crew and Ensign D. Bell of the Third Division of the same crew have not yet reported, and unless word is received from them soon, it is said, they will be dismissed from the service.

It is expected that the new guns which have been made for the first crew will arrive during the encampment. Some time ago it was discovered that but sixty-three out of the 400 guns belonging to the division were of any use.

The officers are delighted with the camp site and already a movement is on foot to secure it for next year. In case they are able to obtain the site the pier will be made a permanent one.

OFFICIAL MURDERS A CHILD.

Special Pension Examiner Snell at Washington Kills a Thirteen-Year-Old Girl.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—An atrocious murder was committed today in the northeastern section of the city. The murderer is Benjamin H. Snell, a special examiner in the Pension office, 45 years of age. His victim was Liza Weissenberger, a girl 13 years of age, who had been employed in his household until a few months ago when she was taken home by her parents, who became suspicious of Snell.

This morning Snell went to his victim's residence and the mother ordered him out of the house.

Snell went to the room where the child was sleeping and drew her from the bed. Awakened suddenly she screamed in terror. Seizing the girl's hair and throwing back her head, Snell took a razor from his pocket and cut her throat, killing her.

Attracted by the child's screams the mother ran to the rescue. She grappled with the murderer and was slashed on the arm with the razor. Snell attempted to escape, but was soon captured by the police. He refuses to give any explanation, and says he remembers nothing about the crime.

The murderer is a native of Vermont and was at one time employed in a bank in Montgomery, Ala. He has a wife and two children.

FILL LAKE BLUFF TABERNACLE.

Never So Many Worshipers at the Methodist Camp-Meeting—Bishop Bowman Once at a Dance.

The big wooden tabernacle at Lake Bluff held one of the largest assemblages of worshipers yesterday ever known since the organization of the North Shore Outing Association of Methodists. The fine weather and the completion of the new trolley line from Evanston brought the large attendance. Tethered about the grounds were hundreds of horses, which had brought Methodists from the surrounding country, and every train from Chicago carried its quota of people.

The morning sermon was delivered by Bishop Thomas Bowman to an audience of 1,500 people. In the course of his sermon he said all bad influences must be put aside, and continued:

"For instance, I could not go to a dance-room. I went to a dance once in a big hotel. I slipped away from home and went. The next day father came to me and had a switch in his hand. I looked at him a minute and then I said: 'You needn't do that, father; I never want to go again.' And he didn't switch me, and I never have gone again."

The Rev. D. M. Tompkins of Wheaton, Ill., spoke in the afternoon and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst of Lake Bluff in the evening.

SMOKE FILLS THE CARS.

PROTEST BY PATRONS OF THE ILLINIOS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Dense Black Clouds of Sulphurous Fumes Are Said to Choke the Suburban Passengers—Complaints to City Inspector Receive No Attention—Nuisance Alleged to Be Due to the Use of Soft Coal of Inferior Quality—Denounced as an Outrage.

Patrons of the Illinois Central suburban railroad service are protesting against the increased nuisance of cinders and smoke on the road. The protest comes from all over the South Side, as far as South Chicago. The complaint of the residents of the suburbs and the South Side is stated in the following letter to THE TRIBUNE:

Chicago, Aug 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article in "The Tribune" of today about smoke from the Illinois Central engines in the Lake-Front Park raises a faint hope that a champion may be found for the long and intensely suffering patrons of that road. Formerly the Illinois Central used hard coal or coke on its suburban engines. For a long time now it has used a most villainous quality of soft coal. With windows and doors of the cars wide open the occupants are showered with cinders, suffocated with smoke, and poisoned with sulphur. It is not uncommon to see a half a dozen persons at one time in a single car struggling to remove the agonizing cinders from their eyes. Appeals to the city smoke inspector bring no result and no response. Cannot "The Tribune" help? JOSEPH CUMMINS.

Mr. Cummins is a lawyer, with his offices in the New York Life Building and his home in Windsor Park, where the residents are moved by the smoke and cinder nuisance to the extent of declaring that if some remedy cannot be found they will move to the North Side of the city, where they will not be dependent upon the Illinois Central suburban service.

Calls It an Outrage.

"It is an abominable outrage," said Mr. Cummins yesterday, in explanation of his letter. "In this warm weather, when all the car windows have to be kept open, the smoke and cinders swirl into the cars, and almost suffocate the passengers. I have written to the Smoke Inspector, and have received no answer. In fact, I did not expect any. The railroad company uses a vile quality of coal, and the cinders are something terrible. You can see passengers by the score digging the ashes out of their eyes. Their clothes are filled with them.

"Then, in addition to the cinders, one is almost choked by the smoke and sulphur. One frequently has to cough for five minutes after getting his lungs full of the abominable stuff. Frequently the conductors leave the doors of the cars open, and then matters are worse.

"The only remedy for the nuisance that I can see is for the company to go back to the use of better coal. There is no use trying to abate the smoke nuisance with a locomotive in any other way. With a stationary engine a bad quality of coal can be used with care, without such bad results, but with a locomotive the only way is to use good anthracite."

"The quality of coal the road is using now," said I. A. Fleming, another South-Sider, "is too vile for screening, and is not fit to be called coal. Just look at some of it that is carried on the tenders. Any one can see what sort of stuff it is. The company used to burn coke, and then this nuisance did not exist."

May Move to North Side.

"The thing has reached just this point," said George G. Carter, secretary of the Mexican Mutual Planters' company, "that if some remedy cannot be found we shall be obliged to leave the south suburbs and move to the north side of town, where we are not dependent upon the Illinois Central railroad. When the women go down-town the cinders fairly bury them and their laps are filled with ashes. It is an intolerable nuisance to the patrons of the road."

The complaints are most emphatic from residents of localities which are dependent almost entirely upon the Illinois Central for transportation.

"Twice within the last week," said Dr. John L. Porter, 5037 Madison avenue, "I have been burned by hot cinders falling down my neck. I am an enthusiastic patron of the Illinois Central and consider it the best suburban service in existence, but there have been features of late connected with the service which have been distressing."

"There is more complaint from the residents along the road," said Professor Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago, "than there has been from the passengers. The greater complaint is from the people whose homes are filled with smoke and soot from the engines. I have noticed the cinders and smoke more on the local trains than on the express trains. It has been unpleasant and disagreeable."

"I have been away from home for some time," said Vice President J. C. Welling of the Illinois Central last night when asked about the complaints of the patrons. "I do not know what the condition is. I do not know just how long it has been since the road has used coke."

LAY DEATH TO OLD ACCIDENT.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Cordell Ascribe Her Sudden Demise to a Fall from a Street Car.

Injuries which she received in falling from a street car a year ago are held by the friends of Mrs. Mary Cordell, 212 West Madison street, to be the cause of her death. She was found dead in bed at noon yesterday. She was last seen alive by her husband at 7 o'clock in the morning. A physician thought she had died of heart trouble. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

About a year ago Mrs. Cordell fell from a West Madison street car in front of her house. Her friends say she never had been well since, and frequently complained of pains in her side.

She was the wife of Peter F. Cordell of the firm of Peter F. Cordell & Co., 120 West Madison street.

ELEVATOR MEN ON A PICNIC.

Conductors and Starters' Benevolent Association at Tuxedo Park—Knights and Ladies of Honor Outing.

The Elevator Conductors and Starters' Benevolent association had its annual excursion and picnic yesterday at Tuxedo Park. It was estimated that 3,000 persons were on the grounds. A program of sports was carried out amid much applause.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Armenia, Hundred and Five.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Birckhead, Burton, Jones, Owego, Johnston.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—A. P. Wright, Business, Thomson. Cleared—Light—Spokane, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Hope, Wawatam, Fedora, Constitution. Cleared—Coal—Rhoda Emily, Eagle Harbor; Donaldson, Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Buckhout, Pendall, Carnegie, Sitka. Cleared—Ore—Empire City, Conneaut. Light—Hoag, Turner, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Siberia, Fayette Brown, Whitaker, Schlesinger, Mercur. Cleared—Black, Two Harbors; Rugee, Flower, Wetmore, Escanaba.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Curtis, Reed, Holland, Eureka. Cleared—Peck, Griffin, Cumberland, Cleveland; Roby, Corsica, Ashtabula; Massachusetts, Erie; Pioneer, Conneaut.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Fay, Cobb, Fitzgerald, Havana, B. W. Parker, Helena, Maumee Valley, Dobbie, Sickel, Spademan, Melvina, Russia. Cleared—Coal—Quayle, Roumania, Duluth; Straubenzie, Kingston.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Farragut, 4 a. m.; Hickox, 8; Ames and consort, 9; Stephenson and consort, 11; Normandie, 2 p. m.; Soper, 3; Nelson and consort, Two Myrtles, 4. Up—Davis, 10 last night; Magill, 8 a. m.; Ames and consort, 6 p. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR. — Arrived — Granada, Presley, Reddington, Elfin-Mere, Craig, Bielman, Santa Maria, Sawyer, Redfern, Merida, Grover, Fritz, Siemens, Stevens, Arabian. Departed—Kirby, Glidden, Warmington, Wallulu, Nasmyth, Neilson, Senator, Castalia, Nicholas, Lake Erie, ore; Bermuda, Pasadena, Buffalo, grain; Ketchum, Arenac, Hopkins, Langell, Moore, lumber; Lake Erie; Ward, Buffalo, flour.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Lockwood, 9:30 last night; Curtis, Holland, Reed, 10; Yuma, Yukon, 11:30; Griffin, midnight; Eureka, 1:30 a.m.; Penobscot, 2; Buttironi, Queen City, Algonquin, 4; Maruba, Magna, 6:30; Lauty, Bottsford, Shawnee, 7:30; Sawyer, 8:30; Northwind, 9; Owen, Michigan, 9:40; Republic, Oliver, 10:30; Athabasca, 1:30 p. m.; McGregor, Arthur Orr, 4; Grecian, 5; Northwest, 7:40. Down—Livingstone, 12:30 a. m.; North Star, 1; La Salle, India, 3; Waldo, 5:30; Vulcan, 6; Bangor, 7; Naples, 8; Pratt, Athens, 10; Bessemer, Holley, 11; Harvey Brown, Gilchrist, Carpenter, Tyson, Dashing Wave, noon; Stephenson, Jenney, Whitworth.—City of Toledo, 1:30 a. m.; Eddy, Sass, 2:30; Peck, Oneoda, Coming, King, 3:30; Northland, 4:30; Bartlett and whaleback, 5; Northern Wave, Elphicke, St. Louis, Champion, 5:30.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Russia, 10:30 last night; Topeka, 11; Alice Stafford, 11:30; Blanchard, 11:40; Troy, 4:10 a. m.; Paris, 6; Sturges, Alcona, Alta, 9; Oak Leaf, 9:30; Luff, 9:40; German, 12:30 p. m.; Pabst, 1:10; Livingstone, 1:30; Bangor, 5; Manitou, 5:40; Nebraska, Rochester, 7:30; Drake, Mary Boyce, 9. Down—Conestoga, 1:10 a. m.; Flint, Progress, 3; Canisteo and consorts, 4; Pueblo, 5:30; Vail and consorts, 7:20; Chicago, 8; Hurd and consorts, 10:10; Tioga, 10:20; Christie and consort, St. Paul [wood], 1:20 p. m.; Samoa, Onoko, 1:30; Huron City and consorts, 1:50; schooner Jones, 2:10; Outhwaite, Barr, 6:30; Langdon, 7:10. Wind northwest, fresh, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Venice, Aurania, 9:50 last night; Brazil, 10; Sheriffs, Mowatt, 10:40; Gilbert, Pope, 11:20; Armour, midnight; W. B. Morley, Ogemaw and barges, 12:10 a. m.; Houghton, Wade, 12:30; Hanna, 1:30; Ira Owen, 2:20; Roumania, Barium, 3:30; Codorus, Maytham, 4; Cambria, Stone, Negaunee, Adriatic, 5; Choctaw, 5:40; Globe, 7:20; Maritana, 8; Syracuse, 8:40; Energy, Cleveland, Morton, White Oak, 9; McWilliams, 10; Lansing, 11:20; Uganda, Holden, 11:30; Sauber, 12:10 p. m.; Peshtigo, Mohawk, 12:20; Colby and whalebacks, 1; Neosho, Mather and whalebacks, 2:30; Davidson, 3:30; Schenck, Typo, Sands, 3:50; Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 4:20; Cadillac, 4:30; Lagonda, 5; Bulgaria, Amazon, 5:30; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 7; Spokane, Norton, Minnesota, Vance, 9; Cherokee, Chippewa, 9:10. Down—Boston, 10:30 last night; Avon, 11; Viking, Vinland, Wesley, Keith, Knight Templar, 3:40 a. m.; Stimson and barge, 4:30; Minneapolis, Andaste, 5; Maricopa, Manila, 7:20; Scranton, 8; Italia, Australia, 9:20; Corona, Lincoln and barge, 9:30; Macy, Wilson, 9:50; Mason, Kilderhouse, Northern Queen, Hackett, McGregor, 10:10; Street and consorts, Presque Isle, Centurion, 11; Chisholm, 1 p. m.; Cormorant, Norris, 1:30; Magnet, [sailed], Linn, 3:10; Hayward, 4; Fulton, Bell, Yale, Lackawanna, 5; Seneca, 5:50; John Owen, 6:10; Victory, Hundred Thirty-seven, 6:30; Joliet, 6:40; Schuck, 6:50; Susquehanna, 9; Wilson and consort, Lyon, 9:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Mdse.—Montana, Lehigh, Arabia, Auburn, Buffalo; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg. Coal—Gogebic, W. H. Egan, Buffalo; Biwabik, Erie. Lumber, etc.—Ann Maria, I. J. Boyce, Menominee; G. L. Wrenn, Pentwater; Arendal, R. C. Wente, Manistee; Wonder, Muskegon; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; R. Kanters, Manistique; Apprentice Boy, East Jordan; A. Bradley, Garden Bay; C. Crawford, Cedarville; B. Barnes, Escanaba; Ada Medora, Detour; H. Hutt, Black River; L. B. Coates, York State, Thompson's Pier; M. Dall, Middle Village; Ford River, Ford River; Guido, Pierport. Light—Clyde, Milwaukee. Cleared—Mdse.—Commodore, Montana, Buffalo; Briton, Depot Harbor. Grain—Britannic, Clyde, Lehigh, Iron King, Buffalo. Light—E. S. Tice, Rand, Manistee; M. Dall, Middle Village; Ford River, Ford River; Guido, Pierport.

Exasperation.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as to go past a millinery window and see a hat the counterpart of which she paid $15 for marked down to $5.75.—Jacksonville Democrat.

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Do not hesitate to write to Dr. Pierce. He will send confidential advice absolutely free. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, for paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth-binding ten stamps extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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QUESTION IS DEAR MONEY

LONDON SPECULATION QUIET UNTIL MARKET ASSUMES CLEARER FORM.

Bank of England Still Holds Up Prices, Which It Hopes May Go Higher—Demands from New York for Gold May Force Crisis on the Continent, Especially in France, Where Difficulties Are at an Acute Stage—No American Buying.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. J. WILSON TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Aug. 6.—Our position this week does not materially differ from last. We wait events, take our holidays, and leave speculation pretty well alone. The supreme question is still dear money—is it coming or not? The Bank of England people say "Yes, it must come," and do their best to keep the market from slipping away. The market thought the worst was over last week, and has been deeply chagrined this week to find the bank is still master.

Monday's discount was 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent, and Wednesday supply of credit was so short the market had to go to the bank and discount October bills at 3½ per cent, and besides raise a little on short loan at 4½ per cent. This was rather a staggerer, and accordingly bill brokers made haste to work at the 3½ to 3⅝ per cent rates they had been before quoting and cutting. Short loans in the open market are, however, still procurable, ordinarily at 2¾ to 3 per cent, and while this is possible somebody will take bills below the published rates. At the Bank of England the opinion now is that its rate may go to 4 per cent the week after next, but much depends on the foreign exchanges, especially that of New York.

Should your brokers claim gold from London this autumn the consequences might easily be a nasty crisis, partly here and especially on the continent. I often told you Paris was in a bad way, reflecting in this respect the moral and social disintegration of France. If the French wheat crop is at all short this year, necessitating an increased importation, the monetary difficulties in Paris are almost sure to reach the acute stage. As it is, speculation on the bourse is paralyzed, and official brokers are openly accused of maneuvering to depress rentes against the government. The accusation is not proved, but the fact that it is made reveals the atmosphere of suspicion in which the French people exist. And the bourse and the people are smothered in financial commitments, which there can be no immediate deliverance from. The deadlock continues to prevail in both France and Germany, and in a minor degree here, so that time and gold can alone permit us all to escape without intolerable sacrifices. Our stock markets are quite paralyzed in many departments. The efforts daily made to engage us in new speculation in your railroad stocks are so far an utter failure.

Again this week I made it my business to inquire around the city among the investment brokers whether their clients had begun to buy.

"Certainly not," was the invariable answer, and some added, "ours are still selling, and we have orders on our books now to sell Pennsylvania, Norfolks, Northern Pacifics, and Baltimore and Ohios."

Fringe gamblers are no doubt punting in and out, but a solid market is never thus established.

The truth is that until all fears about money are ended and still more until the excessive commitments to speculation in industrial and mining securities are worked off, means to take the American market in hand are not available. Add the industrial activity, which every week demands more currency, to the danger of autumn demands upon our gold from many quarters, and it is not difficult to understand the lethargy which has fallen upon us.

This week the bank of England received £844,000 of gold from abroad, and £806,000 of it has gone into circulation. Usually large sums do go into circulation at this time of the year, but they come back again soon. This year, so far, nothing has come back, and people say it is because some joint stock banks are beginning to hoard gold on their own account instead of leaning wholly on the Bank of England stock. There is not much truth behind this assertion, for the trade always requires cash. However, I look for a stiff and uncertain choppy money market all the rest of the year. For the current month the changes may not be greater than have been indicated, but the conditions are so uncertain that a small accident might upset all calculations. We are by no means clear of the danger of a South African war, the outbreak of which would temporarily shut off the Rand gold supply. On the other hand, the new decree ordering a gold standard in India is a kind of owlish joke, since India is unable to collect gold save by borrowing it.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Flour—Receipts, 19,093 brls; exports, 17,284 brls. Dull but fairly steady at old prices. Winter patents, $3.50@3.75; do straights, $3.20@3.40; Minneapolis patents, $3.70@3.80; do bakers', $2.80@3.10; winter extras, $2.40@2.80; low grades, $2.30@2.40. Rye flour inactive; good to fair, $2.90@3.10; choice to fancy, $3.15@3.30. Cornmeal—Dull; yellow Western, 72@73c; city, 74c. Brandywine, $2.10@2.25.

Grain—Rye—Firmer; No. 2 Western, 59⅝c f. o. b. afloat, spot. Barley—Firm; feeding, 37½@38c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 48@57c. Barley malt quiet; Western, 58@65c. Wheat—Receipts, 137,150 bu; exports, 47,807 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 75⅝ f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅝c f. o. b. afloat spot; options opened easier at ⅛c decline under local realizing and favorable crop news. They were later influenced by liquidation and closed weak at ⅛c net decline; September, 74⅝@74¾c, closed 74⅝c; December, 77⅛@77½c, closed 77¼c. Corn—Receipts, 220,350 bu; exports, 357,807 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 37½c f. o. b. afloat, 36¼c elevator; options opened easy at ⅛c decline on account of perfect crop conditions and estimates. Later it was quiet and easy, closing unchanged to ⅛c lower. September, 35½@36⅛c, closed 36⅛c; December, 34⅝@35c, closed 34⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 84,000 bu; exports, 20,005 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track mixed Western, 26@28½c; track white, 28@35c. Options dull.

Hay—Steady; shipping, 50@55c; good to choice, 70@80c. Hops—Quiet; State, common to choice, 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 11@13c; 1898 crop, 16@17c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 11@13c; 1898 crop, 17@18c. Hides—Firm; Galveston, 20@25 lbs, 16½@17c; Texas dry, 24@30 lbs, 12½@13c; California, 21@25 lbs, 18½c. Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 21@22c; acid, 21½@22½c. Wool—Firm; domestic fleece, 19@24c; Texas, 13@16c.

Beef—Quiet; family, $9.50@10.50; extra mess, $9.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50; pickled, $9.50@10.00; city extra India mess, $14.00@15.00. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 6@7½c; do shoulders, 6c; do hams, 10@10½c.

Lard—Easy; Western steamed, $5.72½; August closed $5.72½, nominal. Refined, steady; continent, $5.95; S. A., $6.50; compound, $5.00.

Pork—Steady; mess, $9.50@9.75; short clear, $11.00@11.75; family, $11.00@12.00.

Butter—Strong, but not quotably higher; Western creamery, 15@18c; do factory, 14@14½c; fresh factory, 11@14c; imitation creamery, 13@15c; State dairy, 13@17c; do creamery, 15@18c.

Cheese—Quiet; large white, 9¼c; small do, 9¼c; large colored, 9¼c; small do, 9½c.

Eggs—Firm; State and Pennsylvania, 15@16c; Western regulator, packing, 10@13c, at mark.

Tallow—Firm; city [$2.00 per pkg.], 4⅝c; country [pkgs. free], 4⅝c.

Petroleum—Firm; refined New York, $7.80; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $7.75; do, in bulk, $5.25.

Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.30@1.32½. Turpentine—Firm, 48½@49c.

Rice—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4¾@7½c; Japan, 4¾@5½c. Molasses—Firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 32@38c.

Cottonseed oil—Inactive; prime crude nominal; prime crude, f. o. b., mills, 17@18c; prime summer yellow, 26½@27c; off summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime winter yellow, 30@32c; prime white, 29½c.

Metals—The brokers' price for lead is $4.35 and for copper $18.75.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, and ruled steadier on coverings and some investment demand following better foreign market news than expected. Later the upward movement was checked by heavy Brazilian receipts and profit taking sales. Closed quiet, 5 points lower to 5 higher. Sales, 9,500 bags, including September, 4.40c; October, 4.45c; February, 5.00c; March, 5.05c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet but about steady; No. 7 invoice, 5⅝c; No. 7, jobbing, 6⅛c. Mild steady, with fair demand; Cordova, 7⅝@11c.

Sugar—Raw strong and tending upward. Fair refining, 4c bid; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-16c bid; molasses sugar, 3⅞c bid. Refined strong, with good demand; refined, No. 6, 4 13-16c; No. 7, 4¾c; No. 8, 4 11-16c; No. 9, 4⅝c; No. 10, 4½c; No. 11, 4⅜c; No. 12, 4 5-16c; No. 13, 4 5-16c; No. 14, 4¼c; mold A, 5⅜c; standard A, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; cut loaf, 5⅝c; crushed, 6c; powdered, 5⅜c; granulated, 5⅛c; cubes, 5⅜c.

Cotton—After opening dull and steady at precisely last night's prices, the cotton market displayed almost no signs of life. None of the commission houses appeared to have orders and the room element was indifferent. Business during the first hour was confined to a few scattering "evening up" trades in those options. Nothing in the shape of influential news came to hand to break up the monotony. There were no cables from Liverpool—being closed till Tuesday in observance of the bank holidays. The crop information in evidence was meager and indicated not the slightest change in affairs in the belt within the last twenty-four hours. The weather was hot and dry from coast to coast. Weekly statements from New England cloth markets were firm and of a reassuring character, noting large demand and well sustained prices. Futures closed dull with prices net 1@2 points lower. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6¼c; middling gulf, 6⅝c; sales, 1,964 bales. Futures closed dull; August, 5.53c; September, 5.56c; October, 5.69c; November, 5.73c; December, 5.78c; January, 5.82c; February, 5.85c; March, 5.89c; April, 5.92c; May, 5.99c.

California dried fruits steady; evaporated apples, common, 6¼@7¼c; prime wire tray, 8½@8¼c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9¼@9½c. Prunes, 3¼@8c. Apricots, royal, 14c; Moor Park, 14@16c. Peaches, unpeeled, 11@11½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Flour—Dull and weak. Timothy seed—Dull; $1.75@2.25 for old; $2.45 for new. Cornmeal—Quiet; $1.75@1.80. Bran—Lower; sacked lots, east track, 55c. Hay—Steady; timothy, $8.00@13.00; prairie, $6.50@9.00. Whisky—Steady; $1.26. Iron cotton ties quiet; $1.00. Bagging—Steady; 6@6⅝c. Dry salt meats—Steady; boxed shoulders, $5.25; extra shorts, $5.25; clear ribs, $5.37½; clear sides, $5.50. Bacon—Quiet; boxed shoulders, $5.75; extra shorts, $5.87½@6.00; clear ribs, $5.87½@6.00; clear sides, $6.12½. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Wheat—September, 62⅝c; December, 64⅝c. Cash—No. 2 hard, 62¼c; No. 3, 59½@62c; No. 2 red, 68c; No. 3, 65@66½c. Corn—September, 27¼c; December, 24⅝c. Cash—No. 2 mixed, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 28¼@29c; No. 3, 28c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23@24c. Rye—No. 2, 50c. Hay—Choice timothy, $7.00; choice prairie, $6.00@6.25. Butter—Creamery, 14@16½c; dairy, 14c. Eggs—Fresh, 8½c. Receipts—Wheat, 122 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 5.—It was much the same story which has been told for the last two weeks in wheat. Trading was dull and practically at a standstill. September opened at 66¼c, sold at 66¼@66½c, advanced to 66⅝c, fell to 66¼@66⅛c, closing at 66¼c. December closed at 68c. Cash wheat was firm; No. 1 Northern, 68¼@69c. To arrive, 68¼@68½c; No. 2, 67¼@67½c; No. 3, 65@66c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 72½c bid; September, 70⅝c; December, 70¼c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 70c; September, 68⅝c; December, 69¼c. No. 2 Northern, 65⅝c; No. 3 spring, 63c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 70c. Oats—19¾@20c. Rye—52c. Barley—34½c. Flax—To arrive, $1.02; September, 98c. Receipts—Wheat, 97,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 103,800 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 5.—Corn—Quiet; easy; No. 2, 31⅝c. Oats—Firm; new No. 3 white, 20¾@21c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—Turpentine—Spirits firm; 45c. Resin—Firm; A, B, C, D, $1.00; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.25; I, $1.30; K, $1.55; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; Wg, $2.35; Ww, $2.55.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Turpentine—Spirits, nothing doing. Resin—Firm, 90@95c. Crude turpentine—Firm; $1.35, $2.00, and $2.20. Tar—Firm; $1.60.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Movements of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep at Chicago Stock-Yards.

Movement of live stock at Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 31	17,990	223	28,827	17,142
Tuesday, Aug. 1	2,142	991	12,508	9,334
Wednesday, Aug. 2	16,578	500	23,343	14,431
Thursday, Aug. 3	6,366	342	17,586	17,995
Friday, Aug. 4	1,731	241	12,994	9,015
Saturday, Aug. 5	200	20	14,000	1,000
Totals	45,007	2,317	109,208	68,887
Previous week	44,517	2,613	143,375	54,760
Cor. week 1898	42,167	2,865	129,855	54,444
Cor. week 1897	57,994	3,226	174,075	71,162
Shipments—				
Monday, July 31	3,903	13	9,542	985
Tuesday, Aug. 1	671	....	4,777	2,673
Wednesday, Aug. 2	3,508	5	6,930	368
Thursday, Aug. 3	3,851	82	5,788	696
Friday, Aug. 4	1,735	17	4,371	1,785
Saturday, Aug. 5	200	.....	2,000	600
Totals	13,868	117	33,408	7,054
Previous week	13,266	251	34,064	4,054
Cor. week 1898	15,925	796	27,846	3,830
Cor. week 1897	20,372	91	39,181	11,013

Receipts at Chicago Stock-Yards for August to date and 1899 to date, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
August, 1899	37,000	80,300	51,700
Same period, 1898	42,135	120,776	52,122
Same period, 1897	57,808	154,051	68,691
1899 to date	1,431,800	4,988,500	2,062,000
Same period, 1898	1,463,327	4,992,817	2,100,109
Same period, 1897	1,434,258	4,852,791	1,996,911

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	45,000	109,200	68,900
Kansas City	33,700	34,300	14,500
Omaha	12,400	32,000	10,100
St. Louis	15,000	28,900	11,900
Total	106,100	204,400	105,400
Previous week	92,900	247,600	101,300
Cor. week, 1898	102,800	256,900	97,200
Cor. week, 1897	130,600	297,300	97,400
Cor. week, 1896	112,900	162,600	94,100
Cor. week, 1895	129,000	112,100	99,800

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 cattle, 33,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 17,990 cattle, 28,827 hogs, and 17,142 sheep a week ago, and 16,170 cattle, 20,409 hogs, and 10,190 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the week are estimated at 48,000 cattle, 140,000 hogs, and 65,000 sheep, against 45,266 cattle, 163,684 hogs, and 60,586 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Of the 84,200 hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week Armour packed 17,800; Anglo-American, 8,100; Boyd & Lunham, 1,700; Continental, 3,700; Hammond, 3,500; International, 4,100; Lipton, 4,100; Morris, 5,800; Swift, 22,100; Viles & Robbins, 7,000; butchers, 6,300. The Chicago P. company was out all week, in fact, they have been out for over two weeks. Hogs packed the previous week, 118,900, and a year ago, 111,700.

Eleven markets received 325,300 hogs last week, against 386,000 the previous week, and 372,100 a year ago, and 423,200 two years ago. Compared with a year ago Chicago decreased 20,600; Kansas City, 22,700, and Omaha, 9,700. St. Louis increased 500.

Droves of 254@265-lb packing hogs cost $4.60@4.64, and 165@170-lb bacon $4.87@4.89. Armour bought 3,200; Anglo-American, 1,900; Boyd & Lunham, 200; Continental, 700; Lipton, 800; International, 600; Morris, 800; Swift, 3,000, and butchers, 800. Hammond and the Chicago were out of the market Saturday.

Emery Atwater marked 35,000 hogs for today and 145,000 for the coming week. Frank Williamson and George Chandler, 30,000 and 125,000; Henry Lauer, 35,000 and 140,000; John Cook, 25,000 and 135,000; Fred Lennon, 32,000 and 140,000; Harry Booth, 32,000 and 120,000, and Sam Nelis, 29,000 and 115,000.

Cattle—Last week's market was active, with closing prices for desirable 1,000@1,500-lb beef cattle the highest of the year. The proportion of well finished beeves was small. One load of steers sold during the week at $6.05, but a strictly prime load of beeves would have sold around $6.25. Most of the beef cattle sold during the week at $5.15@5.75. Straight Texas sold as high as $5.35. Native steers closed 10@20c higher than a week ago. Revised quotations follow:

Extra prime steers	$5.85@6.20
Export steers, 1,350@1,600 lbs	5.55@5.95
Good beef steers, 1,150@1,400 lbs	5.30@5.70
Com. to medium steers, 1,150@1,400 lbs	4.60@5.45
Choice to fancy heifers	4.40@5.15
Fair to good heifers	3.70@4.35
Good to choice cows	3.50@4.00
Fair to medium grades	2.80@3.35
Canners	2.00@3.15
Export bulls	3.75@4.60
Bologna bulls	3.00@3.50
Stock and feeding bulls	3.35@3.75
Good to choice feeders, 900@1,100 lbs	4.10@4.70
Good to choice stockers, 500@700 lbs	3.85@4.35
Common to fair stockers and feeders	3.10@3.75
Veal calves, 200@400 lbs	4.00@5.25
Veal calves, 100@200 lbs	5.75@7.00

Hogs—Light weights met with an active demand at strong prices, while other grades were weak to 10c lower, with heavy the weakest. Prices closed 20c higher than a week ago. Heavy closed 50@75c higher, and light 95c higher than a year ago. Saturday's general market was slow and the finish weak, with 2,000 left in the pens. About 1,500 selected light sold at $4.90, with 1,000 at $4.87½. Fancy 200@210-lb averages reached $4.85, while best heavy packing closed at $4.70. Heavy mixed packing sold at $4.60@4.65. Few hogs sold below $4.50. Some fancy 122@138-lb pigs sold early at $4.80@4.85. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@300 lbs	$4.65@4.75
Poor to choice packing, 240@350 lbs	4.40@4.62½
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs	4.70@4.80
Rough heavy packing	4.10@4.35
Selected light	4.80@4.90
Light mixed	4.60@4.80
Culls and poor stuff	2.50@4.00
Pigs, 80@140 lbs	3.50@4.80

Sheep—Saturday's market was dull and weak at the decline established earlier in the week. The week's recipts were large, being over 14,000 larger than a year ago. Lambs closed 50@75c lower than a week ago. Revised quotations follow:

Prime native wethers	$4.90@5.15
Good to choice mixed	4.30@4.60
Fair to choice mixed	4.00@4.40
Western grass sheep	3.50@4.25
Feeding sheep	3.25@3.70
Culls and tail ends	2.25@3.25
Choice to extra lambs	5.60@6.15
Common to good lambs	4.25@5.50
Culls and tail ends	3.00@4.00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 616; no trading; feeling steady; cables unchanged; exports, 851 cattle, 65 sheep, and 5,270 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 39; firm at $5.00@6.75 for prime veals; buttermilks nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400; sheep quiet but steady; prime and choice lambs firm; medium and common dull and not wanted; lower to sell; sheep, $3.50@4.50; medium to choice lambs, $5.25@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,565; nominally firm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 80; unchanged prices; light supply of good cattle this week; the best grades are in good demand and very choice bunches shade higher; medium grades are fairly active at steady prices; improved crop prospects stimulated the demand for feeders, the best grades selling at slightly advanced prices; medium quality steady; heavy steers, $5.30@5.80; light weights, $4.70@5.60; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.00; butcher cows and heifers, $3.20@5.25; canners, $2.25@3.20; Western steers, $4.00@5.50; Texans, $3.50@4.80. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900; light supplies and less apprehension of yellow fever stimulated prices 5@10c; heavy hogs, $4.50@4.60; mixed, $4.45@4.47½; light weights, $4.40@4.60; pigs, $4.30@4.40. Sheep—Receipts for the week, 15,000; the light supply this week consisted largely of common quality range stock; good bunches in good demand at steady prices; common inferior stock, 10@15c lower; lambs, $4.80@5.80; yearlings, $4.00@5.00; muttons, $3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.05; culls, $2.25@3.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market quiet; fair to best native shipping export steers, $4.40@5.75; dressed beef steers, $4.00@5.40; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.50@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.85; bulls, $2.50@4.00; canners, $1.50@2.75; Texan and Indian steers, $3.00@4.75; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100; market strong to higher; pigs and lights, $4.70@4.85; packers, $4.75@4.85; butchers', $4.80@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 100; market steady; native muttons, $3.25@4.25; lambs, $4.25@6.25; stockers, $3.00@3.60; culls and bucks, $1.50@2.75.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market nominally strong; native beef steers, $4.75@5.75; Western steers, $4.00@4.80; Texas steers, $3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.60@4.15; canners, $2.25@3.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.80; calves, $4.00@6.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.80@4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market strong; heavy, $4.42½@4.50; mixed, $4.42½@4.45; light, $4.40@4.50; pigs, $3.75@4.40; bulk of sales, $4.42½@4.47½. Sheep—Receipts, none; market steady; yearlings, $4.25@4.60; Western muttons, $3.75@4.25; stock sheep, $3.50@4.15; lambs, $4.50@6.25.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 131; market 5@10c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 4,134; market 2½@5c higher; good heavy, $4.55@4.57½; rough heavy, $4.50@4.52½; medium, $4.47½@4.57; light, $4.50@4.55; pigs, $4.00@4.30; bulk of hogs, $4.50@4.55.

INTEREST RATES ARE UP.

TENDENCY TOWARD DEARER MONEY IS SHOWN IN THE EAST.

New York Bank Reserves Fall to a Low Figure, but in Chicago Money Is More Plentiful — Security Market Shows the Effect of Increased Rates —Stock Markets Are Dull—Wholesale Markets Rule Steady — Grain Markets Weaken on the Weather.

The expected increase in interest rates, while not yet general, has to some extent made its appearance. Nominally, interest rates are at the same figure they have been for some time. As a matter of fact, the rate at which loans are actually being made is from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent higher than has ruled for the last two or three months. New York has felt the scarcity of money more than Chicago and the West. One of the large banks in Chicago which has a large balance with a New York banking institution has been limited in the amount it could carry on balance. Only a specified sum would be carried by the bank at interest, but the Chicago bank was notified on Friday that the limit had been taken off and that interest would be paid on any sum that might be deposited with it. The demand in Chicago had increased to such an extent that the bank replied that it would not increase its balance. Two more telegrams were received Friday and another yesterday, in which special inducements were made for an increase in the balance carried in New York. This indicates the scarcity of money in the East.

In Chicago banks are carrying large reserves, and while an increase in the rate conforming with that in the East is probable, the borrower in Chicago will stand a better show of being accommodated than is likely to be the case in New York. The demand for money for moving crops is now beginning to be felt, and indirectly this is the cause for higher interest rates in the East. Western banks have been carrying big balances with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia banking institutions, but the growing demand for money in the West has caused them to cut down their balances to some extent. Balances are not likely to stand at the same figures again before October or November.

In New York interest rates on time loans have gone up to 4 and 4½ per cent, as compared with 3½ per cent, the ruling rate a week ago. This unquestionably has had an effect on the security market, and it has had a tendency to limit trade, even if quotations have not shown a marked decline. There seems to be a strong undertone to the security market, and the general belief is held that higher prices will be seen in the fall. So long as money was cheap a great many people were buying stocks to hold over the period of summer dullness for the expected advance later on in the year.

Securities Are Dull and Firm.

With an increased rate for money there is less disposition to buy stocks, and partly as a result of this the speculative markets have been dull. Those who are figuring on higher values for securities in the fall get renewed assurances out of the fact of quotations remaining practically stationary, notwithstanding the dullness of the market and the higher interest rates. Usually the period of summer dullness, which comes on in June and lasts until September, brings with it lower quotations for stocks. This year there has been practically no decline shown, and where prices have gone lower they have been in many instances the result of unfavorable reports regarding the corporations whose stocks show the declines.

The local stock market has been dull during the week, trading being confined to a few specialties. The week opened with brisker trading, but within a day or two the market again showed the dullness which characterized it previously. There was some trading in National Biscuit, common, in the common and preferred stock of the National Steel company, and in Linseed securities. National Biscuit was particularly active during the last three days of the week and a substantial gain in quotations was shown. This was the result of a rumor which gained general credence that a dividend was to be declared on the common stock at a directors' meeting, which is to be held in New York next week. According to a report circulated along La Salle street, the majority of directors have announced their intention of voting for a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock. The paying of a dividend, however, is not in favor with some of the directors, who have announced that they will vote against the proposition. There is some doubt, therefore, of the outcome of the dividend question.

The National Steel company has purchased some important properties and this is looked upon by traders as being favorable to the company. Some large mines have been purchased, as well as a line of steamers engaged in the ore carrying trade on the great lakes. The iron and steel companies are finding difficulty in obtaining the pig iron needed for the filling of contracts on hand. The larger companies have been in the market for the purchase of developed iron lands and their purchase at reasonable figures will enable them to secure iron ore and pig iron at rates below what are expected to rule later in the year.

In Wholesale Lines.

The tone of the entire wholesale market remains steady, with business brisk in all directions. Grocers are having the usual trouble over sugar prices, but this is about the only disturbance in any of the lines. The attempt is to break up the factor plan and establish the "equality" basis, a system by which each dealer will make his own price on his own goods. The most marked advance for the week is in lumber, demand for which is on an excellent scale.

On the foundation market Iron and Steel says: "A few iron and steel products have turned over another leaf or two and are again standing on high ground. Iron bars advanced $2 per ton early this week. Pig iron has gone up a few flights. Merchant steel has been affected to the extent of from $3 to $5 per ton in enhanced valuation. Builders' hardware rose perpendicularly a good 20 per cent. Close scrutiny fails to discover those products which have wearied of expanding prices and have moved down. There has been a little irregularity in the prices of sheets, but the slightly erratic course is not attributed to any general weakness in the situation. Metals are generally strong with spelter the only laggard.

"The current volume of trade is by no means inconsiderable. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad has bought several thousand cars during the last few days. There would be goodly purchases of rails for laying this season if the deliveries could be obtained, but the books of the sellers are practically closed. Looking at the market as a whole, the current buying seems to be more distinctly for next year's needs than for use during the current calendar year. As far as the eye can see the ground work of the markets of the future seems to be of a firm character. The mere fact that consumers the engaging their material for delivery during the first half of 1900 presupposes the same or greater purchases for the balance of 1899. As nearly as the obligations of producers can be determined, the output for the remainder of the year is almost certain to be taken promptly as fast as it appears. Some mills are entirely sold up. Those that are not have engagements sufficiently remote to make almost positive the absorption of their entire product for the year, barring the calamitous unexpected.

"The situation seems to be growing worse steadily. Pig iron is not produced as fast as it is consumed, and the available stocks are near the disappearing point. Mills of all kinds have found that they have sold a little too heavily and are having all kinds of trouble with customers, to whom months ago they promised certain deliveries and now find they can make only partial fulfillment of their obligations. In addition to the future obligations of the mills there is therefore this accumulation of overdue but delayed shipments, and the volume seems to be growing week by week. This condition places the product for quick shipment at a decided premium over the price of material to be furnished at a remote date.

"In a moderate way, consumption is doubtless falling off in consequence of the steadily advancing prices. While this is known, it is not a factor in the situation, for the reduction in the consumption is not felt by the trade. Improvement in other directions more than compensates for the loss. The market continues to manifest the same strength it has shown for many months."

The net result in wheat last week was a decline of 1⅛c in the nearby delivery and a widening of all the carrying charge differences. The factor has been the indifferent shipping demand. Outside of this and the apathy of speculators there has been but little to warrant lower values. Clearances of wheat and flour for the week represented 4,711,000 bu, against 4,111,000 bu the same week last season. There has been absolutely nothing developed during the week to warrant the advance of estimates of production in this country or the reduction of estimates of foreign requirements. Since July 1 exports of wheat and flour this year have been 18,500,000 bu, compared with 14,420,000 bu during the same period last year. Standard European authorities estimate the requirements of importing countries this year at over 400,000,000 bu, of which America must supply 220,000,000 bu, allowing that southwestern Europe will export as much as last year—something entirely improbable, judging from the reports of famine in Russia and crop failures in Roumania and Bulgaria. The shortage of winter wheat has been at last satisfactorily established by thrashing returns, and more recently by the recognized tendency of deliveries to fall off. This tendency was noted by the Milling Trade Journal, supposed to be in touch with the winter wheat situation. Spring wheat receipts are still large, but the damage reports have attracted considerable attention. It is within reason that the American shortage will be over 150,000,000 bu, as compared with last year. So long, however, as there is neither a good cash demand nor a speculative interest statistical information will not count.

The corn situation is different. An exceptional demand for cash corn has been continuous for weeks. On it clearances have been enormous, local stocks are being depleted, cash prices are advancing, and premiums on nearby deliveries are being marked up. There is every surface indication that foreign requirements and the shortage in forage crops in the East will furnish a continuous call for coarse grain. Everything of this character has been forced to the background, however, by the fine weather and the prospect for a bumper crop. The fact that it is not made except by statisticians is disregarded. Selling of deferred futures has become almost epidemic, and prices have sagged. Oats have distinguished themselves by strength. They show no net loss for the week, while wheat and corn have lost ground. Shipping demand has not been blanketed by crop prospects.

The feature in provisions during the week was the yellow fever scare. Its effects were prominent on Monday and again on Wednesday, September pork selling as low as $8.17, lard to $5.20, and ribs to $4.85. The sharp recovery came on more general belief in the ability of the authorities to handle the fever cases and on a sharp advance in the price of live hogs. This advance was due to the small receipts of hogs at all Western markets and the indications that live stock supplies all over the country are light. Shipments of lard and meats from Chicago for the week of 31,000,000 lbs speak for the cash demand, while exports keep up well. The proposition which should appeal to every operator in the provision pit is the disparity between prices of live hogs and finished product. The chronic complaint of packers that there is no manufacturing margin of profit has lost its edge. A comparison of quotations now and a year ago puts the whole proposition in a nutshell. On Friday live hogs were at the top figure for several years. The best quotations were $4.92½ per hundred lbs. The same day September ribs were as low as $5.07½, a trifle over 5c per pound. On the corresponding day last year the tip top price for live hogs was $4.00, and ribs for the same delivery were $5.22½.

Speculative futures ranged as follows:

	Closed July 29, 1899.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Aug. 6, 1898.
WHEAT.				
Sept	70⅞	69 @ 70¼	69¼	68¼
Dec	72⅜	71 @ 72⅛	71½	66¼
May	75⅜	74 @ 75	74⅝	68½
CORN.				
Sept	31⅜	30 @ 31¼	30⅝	33¼
Dec	29⅝	28⅜@ 29⅝	28⅝	33⅜
May	30⅞	29⅝@ 30⅝	29⅝	35⅞
OATS.				
Sept	19¼	19 @ 19⅝	19¼	21¼
May	21½	21 @ 21½	21½	24
MESS PORK.				
Sept	8.82½	8.17½@8.62½	8.50	9.00
Oct	8.85	8.20 @8.70	8.55	9.00
LARD.				
Sept	5.40	5.20 @5.47½	5.37½	5.32½
Oct	5.45	5.25 @5.55	5.45	5.37½
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.				
Sept	5.15	4.85 @5.20	5.07½	5.22½
Oct	5.20	4.87½@5.25	5.12½	5.25

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts 1899.	Receipts 1898.	Shipments 1899.	Shipments 1898.
Flour, brls.	87,091	62,322	75,384	52,787
Wheat, bu.	424,845	508,348	178,470	396,985
Corn, bu.	2,772,550	2,306,058	3,003,693	2,977,510
Oats, bu.	3,748,617	1,958,248	2,095,703	1,145,051
Rye, bu.	43,071	74,940	114,664	67,960
Barley, bu.	108,150	34,700	42,845	6,469
T.seed, lbs.	572,330	148,045	661,218	225,661
C.seed, lbs.	1,680	129,397	1,750	36,791
O.seed, lbs.	89,250	32,812	165,764	103,531
F.seed, bu.	67,730	45,970	42,133	200,454
B.corn, lbs.	189,480	43,600	71,460	95,977
C.m'ts, lbs.	4,671,874	4,100,607	21,238,850	18,785,462
C.m'ts, c's.		407	20,980	18,571
D.beef, lbs.	3,125,916	1,171,947	21,767,825	20,200,088
Beef, tcs.			301	294
Beef, brls.			1,711	648
Pork, brls.	90	2	3,977	2,809
Lard, lbs.	1,362,380	635,310	11,039,266	8,038,326
Cheese, lbs.	1,972,524	1,829,969	779,000	843,411
Butter, lbs.	5,631,876	4,845,192	4,538,593	4,034,758
Eggs, cases	43,423	35,689	13,571	12,129
Potat's, bu	60,698	72,894	7,122	3,931
D.hogs, No.			75	26
L.hogs, No.	113,565	145,782	34,863	26,622
Cattle, No.	45,328	42,529	14,001	16,450
Sheep, No.	70,417	54,472	6,666	2,975
Hides, lbs.	2,281,578	1,206,694	2,878,960	2,551,496
Wool, lbs.	3,411,229	1,907,274	4,122,065	1,275,495
Coal, tons.	162,714	169,727	21,887	28,878
Lumber, M	48,311	42,071	14,376	13,492
Shingles, M	11,076	4,753	5,086	3,811
Salt, brls.	30,127	66,670	24,002	30,620
Hay, tons.	3,036	2,240	72	96

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary shipments	4,637,983	4,661,203	4,720,881
Previous week	4,792,061	5,322,086	3,062,881
Same week 1898	3,117,679	3,078,991	2,563,661
Primary shipments	1,583,555	4,796,833	3,042,715
Previous week	2,338,669	5,558,594	2,685,347
Same week 1898	2,824,502	3,933,753	1,693,168
Eastern clearances	2,301,112	3,649,009	644,632
Previous week	1,556,893	2,924,611	815,398
Same week 1898	2,456,875	1,942,862	850,256

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000	Adams Ex 4s	106¾
24000	Atch adj 4s	85⅝
48000	Atch 4s	101⅞
13000	B-O 3½s	95⅞@96
5000	do 4s	100⅝
15000	B R T 5s	115¼@½
1000	Can So 2d	111½
1000	Cent Ga 5s	118
1000	do 1st inc	42¼
3000	C-O 4½s	104½
10000	do R-A Div 1st con 4s	104@¼
10000	CB-Q Neb Ex 4s	113¾
3000	CRI-P 4s	107½
4000	CCC-St L 4s g m	95
15000	C F I 5s	90⅛@91
12000	Colo So 4s	86⅞
5000	Det Gas 5s	98⅜
3000	D M-M l g	19⅝
6000	Ed El Co 1st 5s	111⅞
10000	Erie gen lien	48¼
7000	E-T H 5s	108
2000	Ft W-D C 1st	78¼@80
6000	H V 4½s	101¼
9000	Ill C 4s 1952	105⅝
20000	L-N coll tr 4s	99⅝@¾
27000	K C P-G 1st	68@70
1000	Man con 4s	110
9000	Mex In 1st 4s	87
15000	MK-T 1st 4s	93¼
8000	MK-T 2d	66¼@67
15000	do ext 5s	88¾
14000	Mo P tr 5s	100
5000	NStarch 1st	101
17000	NYC MC coll 3¼s	100@¼
1000	NY NH-H 4s con deb ctfs	187½
8000	NYO-W ref 4s	106⅞
1000	N-M con 4s	94⅛
1000	N P prior inc 4s	103
7000	O S L 1st con 5s	113
24000	P-W 1st 4s	99¼
10000	Rdg gen 4s	88
10000	R G W 1st	98
18000	St L-I M 5s	114
4000	St L-S F gm 6s	124
15000	St L-S W 1st	95¼@⅜
165000	do 2d inc	66⅛@⅝
11000	S Pac Ari 1st	112
1000	So Ry 5s	109
1000	TC-I 6s B Div	109
10000	T-NO con 5s	103⅜
1000	U P 4s	105¼
6000	Wab 1st 5s	117
24000	do deb B	39
1000	W S gtd 4s	114
10000	Wis C 1st tr ctfs	76⅞
2000	U S 3s new	108¼

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Closing: Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 28s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 27s 9d. Hams—Short cut, firm, 53s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, firm, 31s 6d. Short ribs—31s 6d; long clear middles, light, firm, 30s 6d; do heavy, firm, 30s; short clear backs, firm, 29s; clear bellies, firm, 32s 6d. Cheese—American, finest colored, firm, 46c. Holiday in grain and cotton.

BUSINESS-MEN TO ENTERTAIN.

Banquet to Be Given This Evening by the Association of Merchants and Travelers.

A dinner will be given at the Auditorium Hotel this evening by the National Association of Merchants and Travelers in honor of Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission and Vice President Paul Morton of the Santa Fé road. The subject to be discussed is "Necessary Changes in the Interstate Commerce Laws," and the guests of the evening will be the principal speakers.

More than 200 representatives of the large business and wholesale houses will be present, as well as representatives of the several commercial bodies.

The banquet is preliminary to the four fall meetings of the association. The first meeting will be from Aug. 9 to Aug. 19; the second, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 2; the third, from Sept. 6 to Sept. 16; the fourth, from Sept. 20 to Sept. 30. These meetings are attended largely by country merchants and buyers, who take advantage of the low rates offered to visit Chicago and purchase their fall stocks.

TRYING NEW TROLLEY LINE.

Evanston-Waukegan Cars Well Patronized, Though the Ride Is Not Continuous as Yet.

The gap in the Evanston-Waukegan trolley line was not completed yesterday, and those who expected a continuous ride were disappointed. The viaduct at Glencoe was not ready, and here the passengers were obliged to walk. The cars carried crowds all day.

The day was an ideal one for a trolley ride. Eighteen motor cars with trailers were put on the tracks, and none of them ran over the line without a load of passengers. Every twenty minutes a car left Evanston for Waukegan.

Superintendent Ides explained that there were a number of points in which the line was still incomplete. "When the road is really in working order, and completely equipped, the service will be better than this," he said. "The patronage today was all that could be expected."

Concert at the Bridewell.

The inmates of the bridewell and John Worthy School were entained yesterday by a chorus of sixty members of the Amphion Singing society. The society will give concerts this summer in all the public institutions of Cook County.

CONSCIENCE AS A POLICY.

DR. CORTLAND MYERS' SERMON TOUCHES NATIONAL ISSUES.

Brooklyn Pastor, Preaching in the Immanuel Baptist Pulpit, Declares for War on Savagery and Selfishness, but Urges Clear Conception of Duty —Treason to High Suggestions—Cuba and the Philippines — Two-Sided Moralities.

"National Conscience" suggested some of the leading passages in the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers at Immanuel Baptist Church yesterday morning. Dr. Myers, who is pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., preached in Chicago on invitation of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Johnston Myers, pastor of the Immanuel congregation. The church was filled.

"What the War department needs more than anything else," the minister said, "is conscience. Let Cuba and the Philippines have everything we promised them. Fight the Filipinos? I say yes; let us fight savagery and selfishness, but let us do it conscientiously. As a nation, at the present time, when we are spreading out over the seas and foreign lands, we stand in need of a clean national conscience.

"Conscience must needs be supported by determination. If we falter in the midst of doing that which we have begun, then we are murdering our conscience, which is committing a sin.

As an Alarm Clock.

"Conscience is the alarm clock of our every-day life. If we neglect to obey conscience, in time it fails to affect us, just as when we at first refuse to heed the alarm in the morning, after awhile we do not hear the clock, and experience delays, and sustain losses in consequence.

"'Conscience' is one of the most emphatic words in the Bible. I really believe it was the commonest word in Paul's vocabulary. As the world goes, there are all kinds of consciences—there are too many one-sided consciences. Some men have consciences that operate only in their homes; these men become conscienceless when they go into business, and they cheat and steal in their butcher-shops and banks. Then there are men whose children are glad when they leave home to go to their business, where they are known among their fellow-men as singularly conscientious creatures. Here's a man who is conscientious about his language, and does not care about hurting other people's feelings. These are deformed consciences, that need to be remedied.

What Conscience Can Do.

"We have a man at Albany in my State, who has been sent there by his people because he developed a conscience and then stood by it. He stood against monopolies; he stood against everything which his conscience told him was wrong. He is an example of what a conscience can do for a man.

"We all have the power of developing a conscience according to our individual idiosyncracies and pursuits. You should stand by conscience whether it is right or wrong, because if you disobey your conscience you become a traitor to yourself."

ON SPIRITUALISM AS A FORCE.

G. D. Cheworth Applies the Test of What Practical Work the Cult Is Accomplishing.

Preaching on "Spiritualism" yesterday at the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the pastor, the Rev. G. D. Cleworth, said:

"To some of the teachings of Spiritualism there is a foundation of truth. It says that we have a spiritual body, and Paul taught that. It says that our departed friends are interested in us, and Hebrews xii., 1, speaks of the 'cloud of witnesses' that encompasses us about. Jesus himself said that there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth. It says that we may commune with a spirit, and the apostolic benediction says 'and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you all.'

"Then strange coincidences form a basis for the reported manifestations of spiritualism. You go to the door thinking of a friend that you supposed to be far distant, and find it was that friend who rang your doorbell. In conversation your friend speaks the word that was upon your lips. Then sometimes there is flashed on the mind the picture of an event taking place far away. But these have to do with the subtle connection between the minds of the living. Spiritualism seeks the living among the dead.

"What practical work is Spiritualism accomplishing? Jesus sent back the disciples of the doubting Baptist with the message: 'Tell your master the things you have heard and seen; the deaf hear, the blind see, the lepers are cleansed, and to the poor the gospel is preached.' These were his credentials. And any religious system must be judged by its fruit, by what it does for the poor, the destitute, and the oppressed. Where is the man rescued from drink through Spiritualism? Where the woman snatched from the verge of the precipice? Let people be done with the spirits that 'peep and mutter.'

"Not Spiritualism but spirituality is what we need. The spirituality that will lead us to give devoted labor in the lowest dens of our cities; that will cause our sons to faithfully strive for the truth in the halls of our Legislatures, and that will secure juster laws, purer lives, and more brotherly relations."

POLES KEEP A CHURCH FEAST.

Bishop Kozlowski Celebrates High Mass Before the Independent Congregation in West Division.

The feast of the transfiguration was celebrated yesterday at the Polish Independent Church in West Division street, near Noble. Bishop Anthony Kozlowski was the celebrant, and was assisted by Fathers Wyszomiski and Dutkowski. More than 2,000 people attended both high mass and vesper service. The church will be remodeled soon, as it is now too small for the congregation, which has grown considerably. An outing for the benefit of the church will be held Aug. 13 at Fortieth and Elston avenues.

CHICAGO AND MODERN IDEALS.

J. H. O. Smith Points Out Where Love Must Solve the Problem of Cosmopolitan Population.

"Twentieth Century Ideals" was the Rev. J. H. O. Smith's sermon topic yesterday morning at Union Christian Church. Chicago and its policies and possibilities supplied much of the material for the discourse.

"The city in which I live, dazzling the world with the splendor of its achievements," he said, "has chosen as its motto the words of power, 'I will.' Under this motto business becomes a desperate battle, success a ride over the crowd, while thousands go down at our chariot wheel, and mammon, on her throne of gold, plants her schemes in blood. Can these words hold together our cosmopolitan population? It is not always true that 'where there's a will there's a way,' but where there's love there's a way, for love never fails.

"I think love will be the watchword of the twentieth century, and growing out of love a service for humanity beyond the fondest story in the history of the race.

"The old idea of God made him the laziest person in the universe, always receiving and seldom giving, surrounded by servile ranks of heavenly nobility, while down in the valleys the people wrought for him. With this ideal Kings reigned by the divine right of laziness and nobles emulated the King. A study of the Bible changes all that. God created and God has been down with his people, suffering with them, bearing their burdens and leading them one by one to victory.

"The Kings of the future must reign by the divine right of love and service for all or abdicate. Only love can disarm standing armies and arbitrate between nations.

"The struggle between labor and capital goes on because employer and employed are not acquainted.

"Christ said, 'I came not to be ministered unto but to minister,' and his church must say as much in its service of love. The thousands of young people graduating from our colleges are well equipped to render valuable service in the next century if they love the world as God has loved them.

"Mr. Astor has become a British subject because England has a nobility, but England is changing its ideals, and Mr. Astor, even in England, may find himself before the century is old a man without a country. There is no right, divine or human, that is not derived from love and service. If Chicago and America could adopt as a motto 'I love,' another century would usher almost in the millennium."

The Rev. Mr. Smith preached the baccalaureate sermon to the scientific class at Valparaiso, Ind., last night.

PERSONAL IDEALS IN RELIGION.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley Preaches at Memorial Chapel—"Fear" and "Love" Elements.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, who is to occupy the pulpit of Memorial Chapel during August, gave a discourse yesterday on "The Thought of God." She said:

"Our ideals of love, belief, and worship are evolved from our personal character. A large and loving spirit generates a large and loving conception of the universe, while the dark picture of life, which the pessimist presents to us, is the reflection of his own melancholy spirit. It is our own nature, quite as much as the nature of things, which determines the character of our numerous beliefs.

"Nowhere is the correspondence between thought and experience more manifest than in men's religious ideas. The thought of God is inevitably copied after our highest ideals of human worth and power. 'God made man in his own image' we are told, but it is equally true that man is forever making God in his image, reconstructing his notions of the divine nature and government according to his latest knowledge of the relations and behaviors of men.

"The God of Calvin was modeled after his own harsh and relentless spirit. Robert Ingersoll meant only a sparkling witticism, perhaps, but he spoke a profound philosophical truth when he said, 'An honest God's the noblest work of man.' John Stuart Mill uttered the same sentiment when he declared, 'I will call no being good who is not what I mean when I apply that word to my fellow-creatures.'

"In discarding some of the old religious conceptions for new, man has been prompted by a double need in his own nature, affectional and logical. Heart and brain alike refuse to accept longer the old ideas of an arbitrary, vengeful God, a universe governed by whim or miracle. The 'fear' element in religion is giving way to the 'love' element, and worship no longer consists in the wish to placate and appease, to win the individual good or salvation of the worshiper. The thought of God grows more abstract, but not less real, through the influence of the scientific philosophy of the age, expressed in the phrase, the 'divine immanence.' The theological conception is enlarged to the cosmological; God, not a person, but an infinite presence. Personality is proved not in terms of time and space, but in the discovery of intelligent, progressive law, leading not man alone but all created life slowly upwards from one stage of achievement to another.

"The new thought of God finds its chief demonstration in the ethical nature of man. As we perform the will we shall know the doctrine. All men believe in the power of goodness, therefore worship, in some form, is natural to all. Worship inspired by love, reverence springing from knowledge, will grow out of the newer, higher thought of God."

LECTURE BY DR. J. H. BARROWS.

President of Oberlin Delivers the First of a Series of Addresses at University of Chicago.

President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin delivered the first of a series of addresses on the "Life of Buddha and the Life of Christ" at the vesper services of the University of Chicago last night. The second lecture of the series will be given on Wednesday at 4 o'clock in Kent Theater. Dr. Barrows also is to give an evening course of popular lectures at the university. His subjects are:

Aug. 7—"The World Pilgrimage."

Aug. 9—"Samuel Adams, the Hero of American Independence."

Aug. 11—"Rembrandt, the Shakspeare of Modern Art."

VISITORS AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Friends of the Fourth Flock to the Illinois Rendezvous—Many Attend Services.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Hundreds of visitors were entertained at Camp Lincoln today by the men of the Fourth Regiment. Crowds came from all portions of Southern Illinois and were the guests of the different companies. Captain H. U. Todd of Vandalia, the chaplain of the regiment, conducted church services at 10:30 a. m., and few members of the regiment were absent. Three thousand people witnessed dress parade at 6 o'clock.

The guard detail for tomorrow was announced as follows: Captain Davis of Company D, officer of the day; Lieutenant Hensley of Company L, officer of the guards; Lieutenant Stout of Company I, junior officer of the guards.

The First Battalion will go to the range at an early hour in the morning. The Second Battalion will be on the range on Tuesday and the Third on Thursday, Wednesday being Governor's day this week.

A National Guard order was issued today appointing Fred Songer assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Camp Douglas, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A year ago today the Second Wisconsin Infantry took up the march from Ponce for the front, under the command of General Wilson. Today 500 veterans of that regiment, who are now members of Wisconsin's reorganized Second Regiment, recounted experiences of that campaign.

Adjutant General Boardman is pleased with the outlook for the week in camp. He commends the soldierly qualities of the men. The officers of the headquarter mess and of the regiment are drawing the same ration, thus setting a good example for the men.

The old regimental chaplain, the Rev. E. H. Smith of Oshkosh, referred in his sermon today to the incidents of last year, and commended the spirit of the men in reenlisting.

Tomorrow the battalions of Majors Lee and Nemitz will begin the regular drills, while the companies from Marshfield, Marinette, Rhinelander, and Oconto, under Major Greene, will begin rifle practice.

GEORGE GOULD "ROUGHS IT."

Railway Magnate, After a Period of Secrecy, Startes on a Hunting Trip in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—George Gould is crossing the mountains of Colorado in a camp wagon. Last Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the railway magnate and three Denver young men left for Steamboat Springs for a hunting and fishing trip of two months. Accompanying Mr. Gould are Roy Sill, Al Brocker, and George Moleen. Their outfit consists of two heavy camp wagons and eight horses, four of which are being led to be reserved as saddlers. It was with the utmost secrecy that Mr. Gould conducted his movements prior to his departure. Prior to last Wednesday he had been traveling through the State incognito for two weeks, looking over his interests.

SAY HE PAWNED THEIR VIOLINS.

Alexander Eberle, Arrested on Charge of Larceny as Bailee, Has Many Accusers.

Alexander Eberle, a Bohemian musician, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Otto Branch, 96 Lanore street, and locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station on the charge of larceny as bailee. When captured Eberle had sixteen pawn tickets, fifteen of which represented violins, and one a flute. According to Branch and others, Eberle borrowed the instruments and pawned them. His case will be heard by Justice Severson this morning.

Hatless Women.

The hatless woman on the streets is becoming common in the East. Wouldn't it be a grand step forward if the annual spring bonnet joke should go out of vogue?—Minneapolis Journal.

LIQUOR'S FOES TO MEET.

CONVENTION OF CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

Will Commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Father Mathew's First Visit to America—Opening Session at Studebaker Hall on Wednesday Evening to Be Addressed by Archbishops Feehan and Ireland and Other Dignitaries of the Church.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which will begin at Studebaker Hall on Wednesday, will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Father Mathew's first visit to America. The fame of the zealous apostle of sobriety had preceded him across the Atlantic and he was received with extraordinary honors by the President and both Houses of Congress, who tendered him the freedom of the Congressional halls, an unusual compliment. During his stay he administered the total abstinence pledge to hundreds of thousands.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America has over 900 societies and a membership exceeding 80,000. It is the largest Catholic fraternal organization in this country. Its membership comprises men, women, boys, and girls. Delegates from many cities in the United States will attend the convention. The headquarters of the union will be at the Leland Hotel and the first meeting of the Executive committee will be held there tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Archbishops Feehan and Ireland, Bishops Spalding of Peoria and Tierney of Hartford, Conn., and other members of the clergy will be present at the public meeting in Studebaker Hall on Wednesday evening. Others who will speak at this meeting are the Rev. A. P. Doyle, Washington Logue of Philadelphia, and Mrs. L. M. Lake of St. Louis. The discussion will be on lines of work and methods for increasing the sphere of usefulness of the union.

Notice to the Public

The Illinois Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Announcement.

Owing to the great number of contracts and inquiries received, it will require several days in which to acknowledge and answer each individual communication.

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PERSONAL—IF ANY ONE KNOWS THE PRESent address or whereabouts of James S. Rankin, who was formerly connected with Mercy Hospital, Chicago, please notify David Cullerton, Room 1202, 100 Washington-st., Chicago.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter with the best of references. Address V 303, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED COUNtry order cutter with best of references. Address V 302, Tribune office.

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Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; 6 years' experience in railroad and commercial work; best references. A 923, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, camp cook by trade, but will work at anything to satisfaction. Address W 509, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, PRIVATE family. Please call 3707 Halsted-st. City refs.; South Side; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; fine refs. 250 E. 43d-st., Flat 1.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER'S apprentice; colored girl. E. B., 255 28th-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher, two years' experience; references. Address C O 206, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FRENCH LADY, Protestant, diploma, just arrived from Paris, in good school; 7 years' experience; good refs. Address V 706, Tribune office.

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COLLECTORS—TWO, SPEAKING GERMAN; prefer men who have had experience in house-to-house canvassing; will pay $2 a day for 3 days' work and the rest of week commission; middle-aged men can apply. Call in store, 273 92d-st., So. Chicago, Monday, between 1 and 2 p. m.

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Domestics.

DISH WASHER—GOOD. 96 39th-st.

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Miscellaneous

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QUICKEST SELLING SPECIALTIES EVER offered; sell themselves; used in every household; agents making $10 daily. Handy Things Co., 289 W. Lake, Chicago.

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Miscellaneous.

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TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heated; janitor; telephone; hardwood floors; 3953 Michigan-av. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—6 STORY COMMERCIAL BLDG., 287 W. Madison-st., floors 60x90; passenger and freight elevators; electric machinery, steam heat, etc.; good for almost any business or light manufacturing. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

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LARGE AND WELL ESTABLISHED IRON AND brass bedstead manufacturing company desires the services of a high class business-man for a managing position, to take the place of retiring officer; must invest about $10,000; salary $1,500 first year. Goods are staple; plant new. We are far behind with orders; present monthly shipments about $15,000, which will shortly be increased to $20,000 per month. We employ at present about 130 men. Output can be doubled within one year. Only parties of the highest standing and character need apply. Address E T 264, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN STOVES, sheet metal goods, and specialties desires the services of a high-class gentleman as business manager; must invest about $7,500; salary first year $1,500; we manufacture a large line of other goods, which is under separate management; goods are staple; plant new; must have experience in stoves and hardware; we have four traveling men on the road and keep branches in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and New York; only parties of the highest ability and character need apply. Address E P 401, Tribune office.

MANILA—A BRANCH WILL SHORTLY BE ESTABLISHED in Manila by the undersigned, a leading grain, produce, and exporting house of San Francisco. They would like to represent some prominent Eastern firm of manufacturers or dealers who consider their products wanted in that market. Address ERLANGER & GALINGER, San Francisco.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $5,000 TO INCREASE and push a light manufacturing business, already well started; a leader and large demand; big profits. Address W 200, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 164-166 Market-st.

$5,000, HALF SHARE PATENT, ROYALTIES insure large permanent income. N. M., care Y. M. C. A., La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND CONFECTIONery; fine stand; satisfactory reasons for selling. $350. Address E T 8, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—In the County Court of Cook County—No. 18209—In re. estate of Albert D. Brewster, debtor—Under and by virtue of the deed of assignment executed to me by said Albert D. Brewster and an order entered in the above entitled cause on July 28, 1899, I will on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1899, at No. 233 Randolph-st., Chicago, Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the stock of bicycle materials, fixtures, and assets belonging to said debtor which at that time may remain unsold. Said sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day and continue until the entire stock is sold. The right to reject any and all bids not equal to the inventoried figure is reserved. CHARLES H. BLAKE, Assignee.
J. T. BOOZ, attorney for Assignee.
Chicago, Ill., July 29, 1899.

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1,000 CARDS 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 186 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR OUR LIST OF BARgains. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—3751 LANGLEY, CORNER 38TH, 10-room brick; half price; must sell.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG AUCTION SALE OF LOTS—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at cor. Spaulding-av. and 27th-sts.

Notice the easy terms: 46 big beautiful lots, fronting on Spaulding and Turner-avs., between 27th and 28th-sts., will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

The prices will be whatever you bid.

The terms are so easy that any one can buy a lot. $10 down at time of sale, $15 more within 30 days, and balance only $5 or more per month, except corner lots, where payments will be $10 per month. Sale will be held in our BIG TENT, with GOOD SEATS FOR ALL.

On this day we will have DE BAUGH'S FAMOUS MILITARY BAND with us, and they will play all the latest popular music. Ladies are invited. There will be plenty of seats, and we will be glad to have them with us.

How to get there: Take Blue Island-av. or Western-av. cars, and transfer on 26th-st., to Spaulding-av., then walk 1 block south. Remember the day, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 3 p. m. Call or send for plats of the property.

E. A. CUMMINGS & COMPANY,
S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—EIGHT AND TEN-room house, modern, cheap to good tenant. A. G. GOODRIDGE, 2349 N. 42d-av.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV. ACRES, $725 AN acre. Stickney acres, $500 an acre. I buy and sell acres NOW. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES SHORTLEAF PINE timber; guarantee 7,000 feet to acre. ANDREWS, RICE & CO., St. Louis.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, LINE VERA Cruz and Pacific railroad, Isthmus Tehuantepec. HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD FARM, NOT TOO FAR from Chicago, for cash customer. HAMMEL & LANG, R. 32, 96 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on and double your income from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$350,000 IMPROVED STORE and flats, 1 mile from Courthouse, for Western lands. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE—

ON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee, drew papers and guaranteed all titles.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Valuation.
$25,000	5 years	5½ per cent	$54,000
18,000	5 years	5½ per cent	36,000
11,000	5 years	5½ per cent	22,000
10,000	5 years	5½ per cent	20,300
8,000	5 years	5½ per cent	16,000
4,500	5 years	6 per cent	9,000
3,000	5 years	5 per cent	7,000
2,500	3 years	6 per cent	6,000
2,000	5 years	5½ per cent	4,800
900	3 years	6 per cent	1,980

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.

Will mail memorandum on application.

J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF IMproved Chicago property at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney's fees, or at 5½ per cent and give the privilege of prepayment $500 and upward, or at 6 per cent and give the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. Special inducements to parties who will reduce their present loans and refund them with us. Building loans on same terms. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st., Tel., Main 5043.

NO COMMISSION—REAL ESTATE LOANS IN sums of $1,500 and upward at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; no attorneys' fees or charges. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
From 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

4½ PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN, AMOUNTS of $2,500 to $10,000 preferred; prepayment privileges; prompt action. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates, no delay.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREpayment privilege, on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$1,500 ON 12 CLEAR LOTS IN THE city; worth $4,500; will pay 2¼ per cent commission and 6 per cent interest.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT; ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant, building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

BEFORE YOU BORROW OR RENEW YOUR loan see COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc.; $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED—Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. C. M. OHLSEN, Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION as President of old corporation which is extending its business. Address E C 915, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 56 Washington-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with tells the story. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
[Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.]

You can borrow any amount you want.

EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL. ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE, WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.

You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.
West Side Branch office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford building, Dearborn and Madison-sts. 140 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 75.

$10 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; SALARIED EMPLOYES HOLDING PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH RESPONSIBLE CONCERNS ON YOUR NOTE; also on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc.; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us, and we will send our confidential agent to call on you. Low rates, honest dealings.
F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304,
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
528 W. 63D-ST.
[OVER POSTOFFICE.]

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2,
Cor. Ogden-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.
FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES. I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOANS FROM $20 TO $300, AND SO CAN GIVE YOU THE MONEY ON SHORT NOTICE. NO INQUIRIES MADE AND NO CHARGES TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. CALL AND SEE ME. A. FRENCH, 128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 3.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

KINGSTON HANNA, M. D.
GRADUATE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.

Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. Positive success guaranteed in the most complicated cases. Every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Confidential advice and correspondence on all subjects of a delicate nature.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.

Hours: 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

OFFICE 182 STATE-ST. SUITE 50.
OPP. PALMER HOUSE, NEXT TO "FAIR."

The Eastern Sanitarium is an excellent resting place for ladies desiring treatment for any delicate matter or irregularities. Prompt relief guaranteed by the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN. NO DANGER. Reliable physicians and trained nurses. The accommodations are the finest in the city. Large, airy, private rooms. Kind, motherly attention during confinement. Infants adopted. Will take one to work for board; prices reasonable. Strictly confidential.
OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 6; SUNDAYS 10 TO 3.

CURE FOR MEN——CURE FOR MEN.
MANHOOD CURED TO REMAIN CURED.
We cure men quickly and permanently.
26 years established in Chicago.
We are expert specialists in
PRIVATE, NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.
Consultation at office or by mail free.
WASHINGTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
OFFICE HOURS:
Daily, 9 a. m. to 4 & 6 to 8 p. m.
Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m. only.
58 STATE-ST., Chicago.

VISIT OUR FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 318 State-st.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT THE COLUMBIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 76 E. MADISON-ST., near State, SUITE 4. NO CURE All female diseases, irregularities, NO PAY. menstrual disturbances, sterility cured under a positive guarantee. Consultation free. Accommodations provided for confinement cases, etc., at private residence on Jackson-bd. Hrs. 9 to 8 p.m.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 78 E. MADIson-st.—We cure under positive guarantee all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, as eczema, systitis, gravel and sediment, blood poisoning [all stages], varicocele, nervous exhaustion, physical decay, debility resulting from bodily and mental exertion. CONSULTATION FREE. Hours 10 to 8. Sundays 10 to 12.

195 STATE, COR. ADAMS, ROOM 305, OP. FAIR.
MRS. DR. CZARA.
CURES successfully all female diseases, chronic or acute; obstetrics, etc.
NO PAY unless absolute cure guaranteed.
FREE Personal attention given every patient. Private home for confinement cases. Information personally or by mail.

DR. MINA BELLE, EXPERT IN TREATMENT of diseases of women, irregularities, etc.; elegant accommodations at her private residence; strictly confidential, advice personally or by mail; confinements taken; infants adopted; honest dealings; relief assured; will take one to work for board. 2331 Indiana-av.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger; no interference with work; by mail or office, $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 493 NORTH CLARK-ST., cures all female troubles and irregularities by never-failing method without operation; comfortable private home; 24 years' experience in Charitie Hospital in Berlin; success guaranteed.

PRIVATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL. MRS DR. B. ZARA. 279 W. ADAMS, NR. MORGAN. Established for cure of all forms of female diseases; skillful physician and nurses; before and during confinement; free consulta'n.

THERESA RIVERS, M. D., DISEASES OF WOMEN. KIND ATTENTION GIVEN EVERY PATIENT. 195 STATE-ST., ROOM 304, OPP. FAIR.

LADIES—OLD DR. BELL'S COTTON ROOT PILLS the BEST, SAFE, RELIABLE. Take no other. Send 4c stamp for particulars. DR. BELL, Box 718, St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases, irregularities of women; elegant home for patients before and during confinement. Infants adopted; 40 yrs.' experience. 2509 Wabash.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; expert, 27 years; irregularities; a new scientific, painless method; no operation; good results; private home. 330 E. Division-st., nr. Wells.

MRS. DR. LINCOLN TREATS FEMALE DISeases and irregularity; private home for patients. Office, 148 State-st., Room 1, 4th floor.

NO CURE C. HOWARD, M. D., CURES ALL female diseases and irregularities. NO PAY. $10. 76 E. Madison. Hours 10 to 8.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

DRS. CORNELIUS, 589 W. VAN BUREN-ST., treats female diseases, $5; confinements taken.

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TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS; 200 DIFFERENT, album, etc., 15c. P. WOLSEIFFER, 75 State.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL AUGUST CLEARING
of
200 PIANOS and ORGANS.

As changes now being made in our building, including first, second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, crowd all our sales and storage rooms and repair department, we will on
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 7,
at 8 o'clock, and for two weeks following, offer any instrument in our warerooms at a
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

This stock includes:
NEW KIMBALL PIANOS, in great variety;
LITTLE USED PIANOS, returned from rental to students and professionals on account of summer vacations;
CHICKERING, STEINWAY, DECKER, ESTEY, and others;
NEW PIANOS dropped from catalogue;
NEW EASTERN MADE PIANOS, large size, carved front, 7 1-3 octaves, at $130.

Only retail purchasers will be permitted to avail themselves of this opportunity.

During this sale only we offer new pianos for rent at $3 per month.

TIME PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (established 1857), 243-253 Wabash-av., just so. of Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-grade pianos; every piano warranted for ten years; low prices; established 1873.

GOOD PIANOS CHEAP.

Shoninger upright, $110.
Vose & Sons upright, $165.
Decker Bros. upright, $165.
Ivers & Pond upright, $165.
Weser Bros. upright, $95.
Wheelock upright, $125.
Goold upright, $85.
Decker & Son upright, $140.
Hallet & Cumston upright, $100.
Emerson upright, $115.
Gerold upright, $125.
New England upright, $115.
Bradford upright, $100.
Fisher upright, $130.
Behr Bros. upright, $130.
Wegman upright, $135.
Square pianos, each, $25, $35, $45.
Good organs, each, $15, $25, 35.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

To Rent—New upright pianos, $3 and $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, exchanged, and stored.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

EMERSON PIANO CO.—
CLEARING SALE.
PIANOS taken in exchange.
PIANOS that have been rented.
PIANOS dropped from catalogue.

1 square	$ 15
1 Chickering square	...
1 Reed & Sons square	...
1 Manhattan square	...
1 Grovesteen & Fuller upright	120
1 N. P. Emerson	75
2 Smith & Barnes	...
1 Waverly [new]	200
1 Deese	90
1 Schubert	...
2 Emersons	175
1 Emerson, mah. case, large size, little used	255
1 Emerson, wal. case, large size	250

Also some magnificent cases in new Emerson pianos.

No extra charge where time payments are desired.
EMERSON PIANO CO.,
207 Wabash-av.
JOHN N. NORTHROP, Mgr.

PIANO PURCHASERS — NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of ten leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer.
Sterling, Huntington.
And our others.
LYON & HEALY,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

AUGUST IS THE BARGAIN MONTH—
RENTED PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF ALL MAKES.

And a few discontinued styles of Vose Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Early in September we will open up our fall stock of all new styles. So this is the BARGAIN MONTH. Call or write for prices.

EASY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.

THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
is the result of its superior merit and advance attainments.
IT IS THE ONLY MANY-TONE PIANO!
Have you seen and heard it?
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-av.
Factory and salesroom: 249 Washington-blvd.

WE ARE OFFERING THIS MONTH SECOND-hand upright pianos of well-known makes at prices that will move them; it will pay those in search of bargains to investigate this offer.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
Chickering, Gabler, Packard, and Pease pianos.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH-AV., PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
Legitimate values in new pianos.
Real bargains in second-hand pianos.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.
Established 1857.

LARGE SIZE WALNUT KNABE UPRIGHT, in good order, $310; large, handsome, mahogany Chase upright, thoroughly overhauled, $175; Lyon upright, second-hand, neat in appearance, $70. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS—
ARION PIANOS.
FOR SALE AT
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS.
J. P. FARLEY, Manager.
239-241 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

25 UPRIGHT PIANOS, ALL STANDARD makes, prices ranging from $100 up; a good Fischer upright for $85; a Steinway upright for $275; every piano fully guaranteed; pianos to rent at $3 per month. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED and second-hand pianos. Note these: Fischer mahogany upright, $175; fancy Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Pelton & Pomeroy upright, $85. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THAT PATENT ACOUSTIC SOUNDING BOARD is what gives the pianos manufactured by the Chase-Hackley Piano Co. their beautiful tone. Sold by Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT, SHOWING SOME wear, $225; New England upright, in fine order, $125; Decker parlor grand, $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

USED CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $125; HANDsome walnut Kurtzmann upright, but little used, $165; used Sterling upright, $125. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS—Walnut Sterling upright, $175; Vose upright, $150. Full size Steinway upright, $300. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORY & CLARK PIANO—HIGHEST ART OF piano construction.
Prices from ....$350 to $700
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIous makes, styles, and sizes, in fancy woods; lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; A PRETTY, STYLISH upright piano; easy payments. Inquire 5538 Cornell-av., Flat 1.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—SHONINGER PIANOS and Schaffer pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

WISH TO RENT PIANO FROM PRIVATE party; good care given. A 842, Tribune.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BUILDING, 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, and silver in any of our three establishments. Bredt & Co., main office, Room 303, 103 State-st. Refinery, 63 and 65 E. Washington-st. Retail branch, 288 S. Clark-st. Diamonds and jewelry valued and appraised.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

$3 DOWN—$1 A WEEK—

Only a few more left. A HIGH GRADE BICYCLE FOR $25 CASH, or at a slight advance, on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER OFFERED; an up-to-date model, first-class equipment, and FULLY GUARANTEED for the entire season of 1899. Call at once on LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open evenings until 10 p. m.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLIZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM [TOWER]. Best instruction; reasonable fee, classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. NEW TERMS NOW. OPEN ALL SUMMER.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE; DAY AND eve. courses; both sexes. Sec., 1215 Masonic Tem.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her on any matter; get truthful advice. 461 Wabash-av.

A RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMIST can be found at 47 E. 33d-st., flat left; hrs., 9 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES DETECTIVE BUREAU; CIVil and criminal investigations; all business confidential. Suite 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO $39.75; Star line from $4.85 to $13.17. Positive bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEDROOM SUIT, ROCKERS, PICtures, clock, bric-a-brac, tableware; cheap. Call 3 days. 3120 Indiana-av., 3d flat.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS 150 HORSE POWer engine, Corliss pattern preferred; give description, name, lowest cash price, and state where the engine can be seen. Address A. W. GUMP, Shelby, O.

FOR SALE—STEAM DERRICK, LIGHTER and sand sucker at 331 North Branch-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TEAM HAMBLETONIAN MARES, 5 years old, sound, well matched, thoroughly broken, good roadsters. Call or address JAMES J. RYAN, 290 Center-av.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL

ANOTHER EXCURSION TO NIAGARA Falls, $12.50; Toronto, $12.95; New York and Boston cheap; kut rates everywhere. E. J. HUNTER, exc. agent, 202 Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 a. m.

Lahn	Aug. 8	Trave	Aug. 22
*K. W. d. Gr.	Aug. 15	Saale	Aug. 29

*Twin screw Express Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-screw Passenger Service.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Aug. 10, 10 a. m.
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 17, noon
Prinz Reg. Luitpold.....Thursday, Aug. 24, 10 a. m.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 a. m.

Aller	Aug. 12	Ems	Sept. 9

OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin-screw Express Line to Cherbourg [Paris], Southampton [London], Hamburg.

A. Victoria	Aug. 10	Columbia	Sept. 14
F. Bismarck	Aug. 24	F. Bismarck	Sept. 21
A. Victoria	Sept. 7	A. Victoria	Oct. 5

Twin-screw Passenger Service to Plymouth [London], Cherbourg [Paris], and Hamburg; also N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Patria	Aug. 12	G. Waldersee	Aug. 26
Patricia	Aug. 19	Pennsylvania	Sept. 2
Phoenicia	Aug. 22	Palatia	Sept. 9

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.

S.S. St. Louis	Aug. 9	S.S. St. Louis	Aug. 30
S.S. St. Paul	Aug. 16	S.S. St. Paul	Sept. 6
S.S. New York	Aug. 23	S.S. New York	Sept. 13

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.

S.S. Waesland	Aug. 12	S.S. Belgenland	Aug. 26
S.S. Italia	Aug. 19	S.S. Pennland	Sept. 2

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

S.S. Westernland	Aug. 9	S.S. Noordland	Aug. 23
S.S. Kensington	Aug. 16	S.S. Friesland	Aug. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE— AMERICAN SERVICE.
The new twin screw steamship
"OCEANIC,"
the largest vessel in the world.
17,040 tons. Length, 704 ft.; width, 68 ft. 4¼ inch.
First sailing from New York Wed., Sept. 20, noon.
THE TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS
"Teutonic" and "Majestic," 10,000 tons, 582 ft. long.
"Cymric," twin screw, 12,552 tons, 600 ft. long.
One of the largest steamships afloat.
"Germanic" [newly refitted] and "Britannic."
Wednesday sailings from New York.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES—
FRENCH LINE
TO HAVRE-PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
These rates are temporary—take advantage of them at once.
Fleet of large, fast express steamers make voyage in a week. Avoid crossing English channel. Cuisine celebrated. Parlor buffet vestibuled special train from our docks to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p.
Saturday sailings from New York and Boston.
Cunard Line Record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—
Sailing weekly between Montreal, via Quebec, and Liverpool. 1st cabin, $42.50 and upwards; 2d cabin, $32.50; steerage, $22.50. Excellent accommodations to be had in all classes.

Lake Ontario	Aug. 9	Lake Superior	Aug. 30
Montrose	Aug. 17	Lake Huron	Sept. 6
S. S. Arama, from Montreal			Aug. 24

C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, 186A S. Clark-st.
Drafts and money orders on all cities in Europe.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140.
New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam.
via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First cabin from $50 upwards. Second cabin, $35. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers. Saloon rates $37 and up. Gen. Western Agt. No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Anchoria	Noon, Aug. 12	Ethiopia	Noon, Sept. 2
Furnessia	Noon, Aug. 19	Cy. Rome	Noon, Sept. 9

For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: HONGKONG MARU, Aug. 17; CHINA, Aug. 25; DORIC, Sept. 2. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.
United States and Royal Mail Steamships.
Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown.
S.S. Derbyshire, twin screw, 6,600 tons, Aug. 16.
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool via Derry.
DOMINION, twin screw, 6,600 tons, Aug. 12th.
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN $65 AND UPWARDS.

Spartan Prince	Aug. 29	Trojan Prince	Oct. 5
Tartar Prince	Sept. 23	Spartan Prince	Oct. 31

C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, HAwaiian Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia. Apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.—Lake Superior steamers—The Great Lake Route. In service, the Palatial Steamship Manitou. Sailings from Chicago: For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc., Wednesday, 9 p. m.; illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The new steel steamship "Illinois" in service TWICE WEEKLY.
The only direct line for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, and all points.
Steamers leave Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
Docks east end of Michigan-st., Chicago. Uptown offices, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, FOR MILWAUkee, 9:30 a. m., 8 p. m., and 9 p. m. daily. For Racine, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m., except Friday and Sunday. For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, and Menominee, Wednesday and Saturday, 8 p. m. For Mackinac Island, Saturday, 8:30 p. m. Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. daily.
Ticket office and docks foot Michigan-av.
Telephone Central 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—TO ST. JOSEPH, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids, daily, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 11:30 p. m. Special: Sunday, 10 a. m. Saturday, 2 p. m. Excursion, $1 round trip. Waukegan, Saturdays only, 10 a. m., 50 cents round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Telephone Central 2162.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS—Leave daily, except Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, at 8 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.; for Holland and Grand Rapids. Docks at State-st. bridge. Tel. Main 4648.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE, SS. AMERICA—STATE-st. bridge, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; 75 cent excursion, back for supper. 'Phone Cent. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket Offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	* 7:05 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 3:00 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator, & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	....	† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif., & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2880 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St Joseph, Des Moines, Marshall'n	* 6:30 pm † 6:45 am *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 193 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portl'd, D. Moines, Sx. City	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am *6:55 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 9:00 am *10:15 pm	*7:30 am *9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm *7:30 am
North Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay & Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:25 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & Lake Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:25 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:32 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., †9:00 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Beloit and Janesville—†3:00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †3:27 p. m., †4:25 p. m., †6:30 p. m. Janesville—†5:02 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10 p. m., *10:15 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9:00 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'nominee. kSat. only

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Illinois Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Davnpt, Wash'n & Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, Lvnworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:35 pm
Des Moines & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln. Composite Library Buffet Car, Dining car service.	*10:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	‡10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 9:00 am	*11:15 am
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Burlington-Delavan	c 1:55 pm	d 8:40 am
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	§ 1:45 pm
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Milwaukee	‡ 5:00 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 6:45 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs	‡10:35 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only. cSaturday only. dMonday only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail X	* 2:50 am	*12:30 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	....
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. XSleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 1:30 pm	* 8:15 pm
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Galveston	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	† 1:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Ottawa & Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 7:47 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡10:35 pm	†10:25 pm
Kansas City & St. Joseph	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Sprgs., S. D.	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, Calif'a	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:15 am	4:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Bloomington Local	* 8:00 am	8:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 9:30 am	7:45 pm
Joliet Express	† 5:00 pm	8:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	11:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	† 8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	D†11:06 am	† 1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D*8:09 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 9:08 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 25, 1899.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 6:45 am	† 6:05 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	† 7:15 am	† 1:30 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Grand Rapids Express	‡12:00 n'n	† 5:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	†11:15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids and Bay View	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Bay View Sleeper	† 8:45 pm	† 7:25 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:35 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time tab'e.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	....	† 7:30 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Elkhart Accommodation	† 5:45 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	* 3:02 am	....

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels. rium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 214 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains—Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. vest. limited	10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. vest. lim.	3:30 pm	9:00 am
Columbus and Wheeling Exp.	7:00 pm	7:00 am
Cleveland and Pittsburg Exp.	8:00 pm	9:00 am

ERIE LINES [CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York & Boston	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York & Boston	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	† 1:00 pm	† 9:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	1:40 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

IN HONOR OF INGERSOLL.

MEMORIAL SERVICE CONDUCTED BY HIS OLD ARMY COMRADES.

More than 1,500 People Gather in Studebaker Hall to Hear Speeches in Eulogy of the Eloquent Agnostic—His Former Neighbor, Thomas Cratty, Presides—Addresses Are Delivered by Col. Clark E. Carr, Clarence Darrow, and Others.

Survivors of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry paid their tribute yesterday to the memory of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, their former commander. In addition to these there were 1,500 other people in the audience at Studebaker Hall to attend the memorial services of the eloquent agnostic. Conspicuous in the assemblage were many colored men and women, who had come to hear a colored clergyman, the Rev. Reverdy Ransom, eulogize the man who was the defender and friend of their people. The great mass of the audience consisted of those who had loved Robert G. Ingersoll in life and revered him in death.

On the stage sat nine of the survivors of the cavalry regiment he had organized in Peoria and led away to the war with the South—a speaking voucher for the change time and the years have made in the lives and the purposes of men. They were: P. M. Coates, Edward Cecil, R. J. Murphy, H. C. Fisher, Charles Oakley, J. W. Clifford, J. H. Kelly, J. R. Cougsen, and W. C. Dunivell. With them they carried the tatered battle flag they had followed when Ingersoll was their Colonel and on their breasts were pinned the badges of the regiment. These men were greeted with applause as they filed to their seats on the platform. Their flag lay draped across the speakers' desk.

In the background sat another group of men who had a special place there. They were citizens of Peoria who had known Robert Ingersoll in the days of his earlier life—known him as a young attorney, soldier, and striving politician. These men were Colonel Isaac Taylor, Sheriff John Kinsey, and Eugene F. Baldwin. They had come to bring Peoria's tribute of honor to the memory of their old neighbor and fellow-citizen.

There were many there who had come to pay their tribute in words. Some of these had known the man who was subject of their eulogies well, others as neighbor, friend, or coworker; some had known him only as a man whose work and thought ran parallel to their own, and some were merely of that throng who admired him from afar and had been chosen to speak of his name and his deeds.

Order of the Exercises.

The Rev. Reverdy Ransom spoke of Ingersoll as "The Friend of the Colored Race"; C. Porter Johnson took as his theme, "Ingersoll: the Man and the Citizen"; Colonel James H. Davidson spoke on "Ingersoll, the Orator"; B. C. Bryner of Peoria told of him as "The Neighbor." Others who spoke were C. A. Wendle of Ottawa, Ill., Clarence S. Darrow, Congressman Clark E. Carr, and John McGovern. Miss Paula Biederman and Mrs. A. C. Cummings sang.

The meeting was called to order by H. C. Fisher, chairman of the committee of the regiment, who introduced Thomas Cratty as the presiding officer of the meeting. In assuming his duties Mr. Cratty said the veterans of Colonel Ingersoll's regiment had called the meeting because they desired to be loyal to one who was always loyal to them, both on the field and on the platform. He said he never had known a man who left behind him so few personal enemies and so many friends.

"He was the kind of man people love to talk about," continued Chairman Cratty, "and to the memory of whom they will erect monuments. He was a most manly man, and I fear this age will not look upon his like again."

The first speaker was C. A. Wendle of Ottawa, Ill. He said: "Ingersoll's brilliant mind never crawled in the dust. Knowing the goddess of doubt to be the herald of truth, he followed her with implicit faith and made the desert of skepticism blossom as the garden of truth. He drank from every fountain of learning and died the uncrowned king of orators. He worshiped liberty and reverenced right. He broadened every church in the land and did the God of love a service the world can never forget. The God he despised was a God of the dark ages."

Tribute of Colored Preacher.

The Rev. Reverdy Ransom was then introduced. He said in part:

"Passion and prejudice may tend to tarnish the luster of Robert Ingersoll's fame, but in the widening years, when man shall be more sacred than a book, those themes which his genius clothed in an abiding beauty will continue to live and be bright. He was the ideal 'plumed knight,' the friend of liberty. He wanted to have the slave know that he was also a man and that the price of his liberty could not be too high. It was he who took Frederick Douglass to his own home in Peoria when all other doors were turned against him.

"As to religion we will not speak, save to say that American Christianity must be judged upon its ability to settle its race problem at home without extermination, persecution, and the stake, as well as that problem which is to meet us soon upon the other side of the sea."

C. Porter Johnson, who spoke next, said: "As an earnest believer in the divinity of our Lord, I come to pay my tribute to one who was an inspired believer in the universal brotherhood of man. We are not here to judge of his conscience and creed; we only know of his kindness and his sympathy. As man, citizen, and patriot he dwells in the memory of every man of these times. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Logan, and Ingersoll are the mighty group of our great dead. All had a friend in Robert G. Ingersoll. He measured manhood by its true worth to its fellows or its country. If he found fault with the existing order of things it was because he loved man more than creed. He was as honest as any man in his sincerity and belief, and for all his many talents his name is written upon the imperishable scroll of time."

C. S. Darrow Calls Him Great.

Clarence S. Darrow's topic was "Liberty." He said in part:

"Robert G. Ingersoll was one of the great men of this earth, yet we have no right to bow down to him simply because he was great. We meet to reverence, not the great orator nor the great lawyer, but the man, because he used his marvelous power for the good of man. When all is cleared men are judged for the purposes which governed their lives and for the love which they bore to their fellow-men. Ingersoll is such a sign of moral greatness that all the world should bow down before him. He gave his life to the cause of humanity. In the field and on the rostrum, from beginning to end, he was the friend of human liberty. Most of the prizes which men desire passed by him because of this. Had he been willing to follow the mob and prostitute his gifts for hire, as other men have done, no prize within the gift of the American people would have been too high for him."

Eulogized by Clark E. Carr.

Colonel Clark E. Carr of Galesburg spoke next, saying in part: "He was the boldest, most aggressive, courageous, kindliest, gentlest, and most considerate man I ever knew. His was a nature that yielded to no obstacles. It could not be turned aside by allurements of place or position. There has been no greater and no more potential influence than this sublime character in breaking the shackles of the slave and in freeing men, women, and children from the bonds of ignorance and superstition. He was a great lawyer, more learned in the law than many who only knew him through his forensic power supposed, but in the days when I knew him he never took a law book home. He left business and care at the office.

"He was a thorough Bible student. I have never known a man outside the ministry who was so familiar with its pages as was Colonel Ingersoll. He gave his views of it to the world, boldly, and fully, and freely, with the reasons which led him to them, and posterity will decide as to how much there is in them of truth or error. He was at least absolutely honest and sincere in his convictions. May not those of us who cling to the hope of a better life, knowing, as we do, how great, and good, and generous, and loving he was, hope that now, since the veil he tried to pierce has been removed, it is with our friend, as he expressed it in the last word that fell from his lips, 'better'?"

Dividson Praises His Oratory.

"The world has seen few who are his equal and none who have been his superior," said Colonel James H. Davidson. "His greatest triumphs were not gained in his discussions of religion. His magnificent writings and orations have been overshadowed in the publicity and notoriety given to his beliefs upon the subject of religion. History, perhaps, will give him his due, and place him among the number of the greatest orators of the human race. He stands with Lincoln, Garfield, and Bryan.

"I stand here today representing the Christian admirers of Robert Ingersoll, and in paying my tribute I do not drop one particle of my faith. The brave acts of the man we honor will survive in future ages."

Tribute of Former Neighbor.

B. C. Bryner of Peoria said: "I come to throw a rose in tribute from the garden of my memory. I remember when he left his party after Sumter had been fired upon and how he stood with uplifted hand in response to the threat and declared that he should be one man in the country whose intellect, power, and arm should be free. We leave him to nature, but we know that the earth and the weeping grass can never rob us of the memory of the man we love."

McGovern Calls Him a Poet.

John McGovern was the last speaker. He said in part: "Robert Ingersoll was not like some writers. His works were never praised before they were written; he was never rewarded with office for what he said in his books. He was the greatest poet since Shakspeare, and the most powerful champion of the people we have ever had. He had a warm heart, where warm hearts are seldom found—beneath popularity and fame."

Frank W. Moulton read a memorial minute, proclaiming Ingersoll's high achievements and attributes, which were declared the sense of the meeting. A movement to erect a monument and asking for contributions was announced in the program, but no mention of it was made during the exercises, and those in charge disclaimed knowledge of it.

Excursions via the Wabash.

Aug. 11 and 12 the Wabash will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Boston and return, as below:

Via Niagara Falls and direct lines	$19.00
Via Montreal	19.00
Via Niagara Falls and New York	23.00
Via New York and steamer	22.00

Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1619.

Announcement
August Clearing Sale
CHINA, GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC
Burley & Company,
145-147 State St.

DETAILS—Phenomenal business marked the first week of this sale. We continue this week with still greater inducements, 10 to 50 per cent off regular prices. Buy now for your Winter's entertaining from our table wares at reduced rates. Goods must be sold to make room for large Fall importations. Large discounts off French vases, Aurelian ware, jardinieres, pedestals, onyx tables, etc. Less than half price for remnants of gold glassware. Extreme reductions in tea pots, sugars, creams, chocolate pots, hot milk pitchers, fancy table articles, and all over-stock items wherever found.

SCHOLLE'S
GOOD
BRASS BEDS
AND
IRON BEDS
AT
Manufacturers' Prices.
Iron Beds........$3.50 to $25.00
Brass Beds......$17.00 to $110.00
We have some 200 Dressing Cases upstairs—too many. We'll clear them out this month!
222 Wabash-av.—Bet. Adams and Jackson.

The Tribune
has pronounced opinions
and is fearless in expressing them.
It is not neutral or colorless;
it is not constantly trimming
in an endeavor to please both sides for commercial reasons,
but it is independent in the best sense of the word—always fair to its opponents, and always the
..Best Newspaper..

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA-av., Chicago, Ill., July 10th, 1899.—Sealed proposals for manufacture and delivery of all steel and cast iron for aqueduct bridges Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Illinois and Mississippi Canal, will be received here until 12 noon (central time), August 9th, 1899, and then publicly opened. Information furnished here. W. L. MARSHALL, Maj., Engrs.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12:00 o'clock, m., August 16, 1899, for furnishing and delivering mineral and lard oil required by the light-house establishment during the fiscal year to end June 30, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. M. SHEPARD, U. S. N.

20% off all Knit Underwear prices.
Bathing Suits, Sweaters and Men's Eiderdown Bath Robes, included in this discount sale.

You may purchase any garment in our stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Knit Underwear at exactly 20%—one-fifth—less than the price shown by the price-ticket on the garment—at which price it has been offered all during the season.

This applies to our very finest and to our cheapest lines, alike. There are no exceptions—no conditions. It is a straight 20% discount sale of America's greatest Underwear stock.

The stocks in both Main and Basement departments are included in this Discount Sale. You have a choice from the superfine Silk Undergarment—the best of imported goods and the finest of American make—to the cheapest, dependable Cotton or Balbriggan Underwear.

Not only Summer Underwear, but all heavy and medium-weight garments in the department are subject to the same 20% discount.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

1st and 2nd floors, annex
Women's & Misses' Felt Hats.
The Broad-brimmed kind—extra values at $2.25

We have secured a special lot of these popular hats in gray and castor shades, with trimmings of Fancy Silk Scarfs and Quills.

These Hats are of a fine quality of Fur Felt and would usually sell at $3.75. Special at $2.25.

Women's Sailor Hats—$1.00.
Final clearance of Fine Split Braid and rough Jumbo Straw Sailors, of extra quality; some of them have been priced as high as $3.00—to close, $1.00.

Trimmed Hats at $3 & $5.

Radical reductions in the trimmed Hat Section. Practically the entire stock divided into 2 lots. Many pretty hats suitable for wear this month and next; all bargains. Lot 1, $3. Lot 2, $5

1st floor, annex and Basement.
Women's Gloves for Present Wear.
Women's Pure Silk Gloves, clasp or button wrist, broken lines, usually sold at 75c and $1.00, to close—50c pr.
Women's Pure Silk Gloves, Jersey wrist, double fingers; tan, brown and black, regular 75c values, to close—35c pr.

Special for Men.
25 dozen Men's Tilburyed Lisle Gloves, kid palms, 1 button; sizes 7, 7¼ and 8; usually sold at 75c pr., to close—25c pr.
All the above lines on sale in main dept., annex, and basement salesroom.

2d floor, State St.
Boys' Summer Clothing Reduced.
Boys' $3.50 Washable Suits, reduced to $1.50.
Boys' $5.50 Washable Suits, reduced to $2.50.
Boys' $3.00 Summer Jerseys (slightly soiled), reduced to $1.50.
Boys' $1.50 and $1.75 Negligee Blouses, reduced to 75c.
Boys' $3.50 Fauntleroy Blouses, reduced to $1.50.
Boys' Washable Kilt Suits (sizes 2 to 4) $2.50 and $2.75 qualities, reduced to close—at $1.50.
Boys' $1.50 and $1.75 Colored Fauntleroy and Sailor Blouses reduced to 75c.

1st Floor, State St.
Dress Linings Special.
32-in. Fancy Imported Moreen, former price 50c yard, at 35c.
40-in. Imported Silk Moreen, yd, $1.25.
500 Skirt Lining Remnants, in 5 yd. lengths, black and fancy—goods that were 18c yd.—at 8c.

Basement Salesroom.
Sale of Small Mirrors.
1,000 French plate mirrors, fitted with solid oak frames, at about ONE-THIRD LESS than regular prices:

6x8,	18c each.	8x12,	40c each.
8x8,	25c each.	9x12,	45c each.
7x9,	25c each.	10x12,	50c each.
8x10,	35c each.	10x17,	65c each.

Basement, Annex.
Lawn Goods.
Croquet Sets, 8 balls, complete, 95c up
Boxwood Croquet Sets, 8 balls, complete, $8.00, $10.00 & $12.50
Palmetto Tents, 7x7 feet, in blue and white, red and white, brown and white stripes, complete, $3.45
Lawn Swings, 6 ft.......... $4.25
8 ft....... $6.95; 10 ft... $8.25
12 ft..... $9.50; 16 ft.. $14.50
Lawn Hammock Standard, with canopy, $7.95

Genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats to Order, $125. 3rd floor, State-st.

We booked a number of orders for Fur Garments to measure, last week, from persons who gladly took advantage of the exceptional prices named in last Monday's announcement and repeated below. Our manufacturing organization in the great Fur workroom (two floors above our salesroom) is ready and waiting for the coming season's work, and rather than keep the workroom employes idle, we can well afford to sacrifice a portion of the usual profit to secure the orders NOW.

Much the greater part of our admirable stock of ready-to-wear Fur Garments is also produced in this workroom, accounting for the exceptionally low figures quoted below on these stock garments.

We have only a limited quantity of genuine Alaska sealskins from which we are able to make coats at the price named above ($125.00) and can obtain no more this year. Such coats will sell readily in the season at $175.00.

Higher-grade ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, to order—22 in. long—in many new, accepted styles, $165.00

Best quality ALASKA SEAL COATS, to order—entirely new styles—24 in. long, $195.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, to order: We also make, to measure, Persian lamb jackets on the same new models—of good Leipzig dyed skins, matched in sets from which you can select as you may prefer—a large, medium or small, bright curl; the usual $150.00 coats for $105.00

OTTER COATS TO ORDER: Natural plucked otter coats—skins matched in sets for selection—regular $175.00 garments—made to measure in our new styles, $130.00

A large number of MODEL COATS—ready to wear—entirely new and only one of each—in sealskin, broadtail, and Persian, at most attractive prices.

HIGH GRADE COATS—IN STOCK: Special values in genuine ALASKA SEAL Coats, just put in stock from our own factory, $125.00

FUR COATS.
Every one new, in the fashions for the coming season and warranted correct in every way
Good China Seal Coats, 26 inches long, new style front, back, collar and sleeves; value $26.00—price $19.00.
Genuine Electric Seal Coats, 26 inches long, entirely new shape; value $40.00—$28.50.
Best Quality Electric Seal Coats, 26 inches long; value $50.00—price $39.00.
The Finest Quality "Near Seal" Coats, in our entirely new Warwick style; value $60.00—price $43.00.
Good Leipzig Dyed Astrakhan Coats, 26 inches long, made from bright, curly skins; value $30.00—price $23.00.

FUR COLLARETTES.
Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs ornamented with nine genuine black marten tails; value $16.50—price $13.50.
Collarettes, with yoke and under collar of electric seal, top collar and skirt of black marten opossum; value $13.50—price $10.00.
Collarettes, with yoke of Persian Paws, choice electric seal top collar and skirt; value $11.00—price $8.50.
Collarettes, with electric seal yoke and under collar, genuine black marten top collar and skirt; value $20.00—price $15.00.
Choice Collarettes, with Persian lamb yoke and under collar, fine black marten top collar and skirt; value $30.00—price $22.50.
Black Marten Collarettes, with long tabs, ornamented with six tails; value $37.50—price $30.00.

COLLARETTES—Continued.
Best Black Marten Opossum Collarettes, with long tabs, electric seal yoke; value $18.00—price $13.75.
Choice Persian Lamb Collarettes, with deep skirt of sable fox; value $45.00—price $35.00.
Electric Seal Collarettes, with top collar and skirt of silver mouflon; value $15.00—price $11.75.
Collarettes, with top collar and deep skirt of black marten, electric seal yoke and under collar; value $20.00—price $16.50.
Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs, ornamented tails and heads, skirt of black marten opossum; value $19.00—price $14.00.
Genuine Black Marten Plain Collarettes; value $20.00—price $15.00.
Choice Electric Seal Collarettes, with sable fox skirt; value $25.00—price $18.00.
Choice Persian Collarettes, with top collar and skirt of real black marten; value $28.00—price $19.50.
Light Grey Krimmer Collarettes, with collar and deep band of electric seal, value $15.00—price $10.00.
Black Marten Opossum Collarettes, with long tabs, ornamented with tails; value $13.00—price $10.00.
Choice Electric Seal Collarettes, with glossy astrakhan yoke; value $13.00—price $10.00.
Collarettes of Good Electric Seal, made with long tabs and skirt of sable fox, ornamented with tails and heads; value $32.50—price $22.50.
Fine Persian Collarettes, with long black marten tabs and top collar; value $45.00—price $35.00.

COLLARETTES—Continued.
Choice Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs and skirt of natural mink, ornamented with heads and tails; value $32.50—price $25.00.
Plain Black Marten Opossum Collarettes, long tabs; value $17.00—price $14.75.
Electric Seal Collarettes, with mink marmot skirt, ornamented with heads and tails; value $13.00—price $10.00.
Plain Sheared Coney Collarettes, with long tabs and ornamented with tails; value $9.00—price $6.50
Choice Black Marten Collarettes, with long tabs and ornamented with tails; value $25.00—price $20.00.
Electric Seal Collarettes, with inserted band of Persian Lamb; value $18.00—price $13.50.
Sheared Coney Collarettes, with tabs, top collar and cascade front of mink marmot; value $14.00—price $10.00.
Plain Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs, trimmed tails and claws; value $13.50—price $10.00.
Beaver Collarettes, made from choicest silvery skins; value $25.00—price $18.00.
Genuine Natural Black Marten Collarettes; value $16.50—price $11.00.
Choice Leipzig Dyed Persian Lamb, Plain Collarettes; value $40.00—price $31.00.
Very good quality plain Sealskin Collarettes, handsomely lined and well made; value $55.00—price $40.00.
Good Natural Mink Plain Collarettes; value $40.00—price $28.00.
Choice Blended Mink, Plain Collarettes; value $50.00—price $35.00.

Reduced Rates for All Fur Repairing and Remodeling.

Have your last season's furs remodeled in the adopted styles for this winter. We can do it quicker, perhaps better, and more cheaply NOW, than later. The new Parisian models have been received.

If your sealskin is in storage, have it taken out now and gone over. Necessary repairs or alterations can be executed NOW more cheaply than later, and the garment will be ready for wear when needed.

3rd Floor, Annex.
Bric-a-Brac, China and Glass.
Parties visiting the city are invited to inspect the beautiful display of Art Goods shown on this floor. Those who have not seen it can hardly realize how interesting and attractive it is, embracing the various manufactures in useful and ornamental wares, both domestic and foreign.
In each department there are many special values laid out separately, which will at once appeal to intending purchasers.

China Plates for Fruit, Salad or Bread and Butter, immense variety to be closed out at 10c, 15c and 25c ea.

Bric-a-Brac. 500 Souvenir Trays of Japanese Antimony, beautiful designs and a variety of shapes, suitable for ash trays, pin trays, card trays, etc. Prices: 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c ea.

Glass Ware. Special sale of BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, just received direct from the factory in Bohemia and to be sold at ridiculously low prices as follows: 30c, 35c, 45c, 75c, 95c ea.

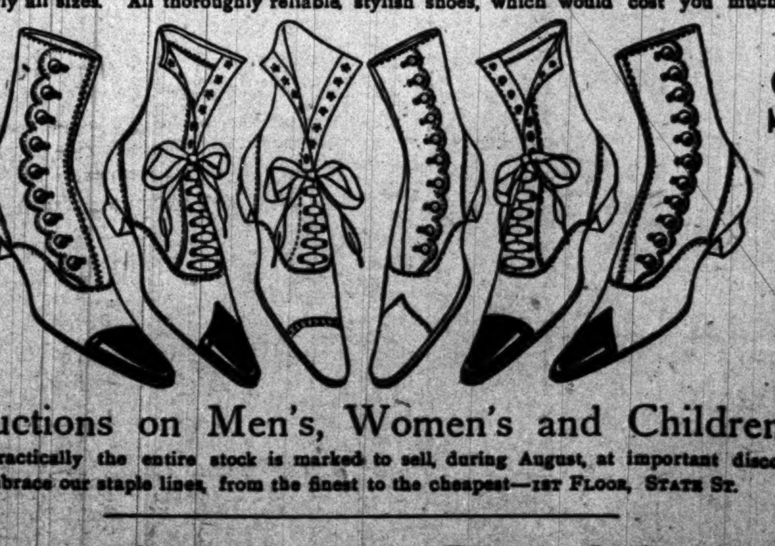
In Basement: GLASS BERRY or SALAD BOWLS (see cut), with star bottom and quadruple silver plated rims; 7-inch size, 50c
8-inch size, 60c
Another design (as in cut)—9-inch, 95c ea.

3rd floor, State-st.
Washable Apparel Reduced.

Women's White Lawn Waists at	75c and 95c
All our Colored Shirt Waists, reduced for quick clearance; Colored Waists that were $1.50	50c
Colored Waists that were $1.50 and $1.25, now marked	95c
Colored Waists that were $1.95 & $1.75, now marked	$1.25
Colored Waists that were $2.95, $2.50 and $2.25, now	$1.50
White Lawn Wrappers that were $5.75, now	$2.75
White Dotted Swiss Wrapper with ruffle, trimmed with insertion; were $12.75, now	$6.75
White Lawn Wrappers, elaborately trimmed with emb. and insertion; were $16.00, now	$7.50
French Wrappers of Embroidered White Lawn at	$12.00 to $20.00
Colored Organdie Wrapper, was $50.00, now	$25.00
Silk Mull Wrapper, was $44.00, now	$18.75
Paris made Dressing Sacques, reduced from $2.50 and $1.95 to	$1.50
Washable Tailor Suits of shrunken linen; Eton Jacket and Tailor Skirt; were $15.00—now	$4.50
Reefer Jacket Suits of shrunken linen, were $15.00, now	$3.75
White Pique Suits, shirt waist style; waist and skirt trimmed with bands of blue, pink and red linen; were $11.00, now	$3.75
Eton Suits of Blue Galatea Cloth, trimmed with white braid; were $4.00, now	$1.25
Basement: Dainty White Lawn Shirt Waists—reduced from 95c to	45c

Basement Salesroom.
Women's Shoes—Bargains at $2.10.
Black Kid Lace and Button Shoes of fine quality, with light, firm, flexible soles and patent leather or kid tips. Less than 2,000 pairs in all, embracing nearly all sizes. All thoroughly reliable, stylish shoes, which would cost you much more than $2.10 if regularly priced.

$2.10 PAIR.
It is such rare values as these that have won for our BASEMENT department the name of "the lowest priced" shoe store in Chicago.

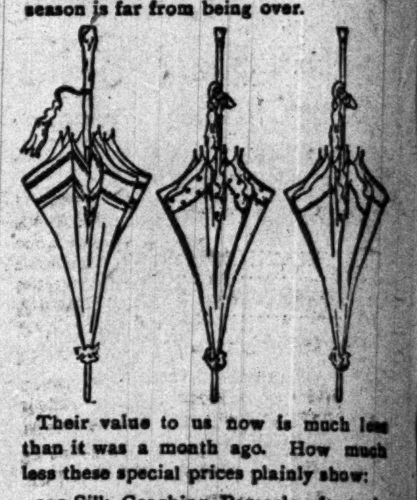


$2.10 PAIR.
Another Basement item: About 800 pairs of Women's Tan Kid Lace Shoes, reduced from higher prices to $1.85 pair.

Decided Reductions on Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes—in MAIN DEPARTMENTS. Practically the entire stock is marked to sell, during August, at important discounts from the regular prices. These discounts embrace our staple lines, from the finest to the cheapest—1ST FLOOR, STATE ST.

Basement Salesroom
Lace Curtain Ends. 15c and upward.
A large assortment to choose from; short lengths used by the traveling salesmen of our wholesale house as samples.
Housewives find them very useful for sash-curtains and to hang in small windows.
Their cheapness is not their only recommendation. The best patterns of the season are among them and in some very fine qualities. We sell them for very little money.

1st floor, annex.
Parasols, at $1.75 and $1.15, to close.
The "selling" season for such distinctively "summer" goods as Parasols is nearly at an end, although the "using" season is far from being over.

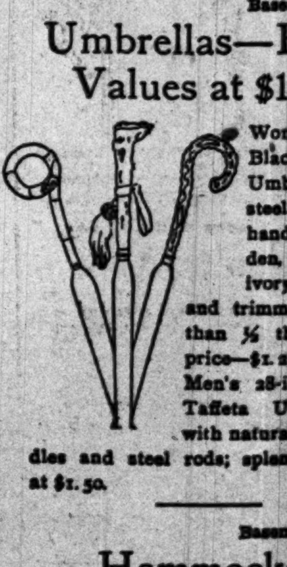


Their value to us now is much less than it was a month ago. How much less these special prices plainly show:
100 Silk Coaching Parasols—formerly $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 each—reduced to close— $1.75
100 Silk Coaching Parasols—formerly $3.75 each—reduced, to close— $1.15

1st floor, State st. and basement.
Popular Priced Silks
Values that are out of the ordinary; only three items, but all of them such as appeal to the majority of silk buyers.
Over 4,000 yards of Printed Foulards, in blue, black and violet grounds, in a nice line of styles—reduced to— 75c yd.
A new lot of Black Peau de Soie of foreign manufacture—a special offering— $1.00 yd.
Basement.
Several thousand yards of Fancy Silks, broken assortments, odds and ends, skirt lengths, waist lengths. Marked at about half, and in some instances less than half the original prices—viz: 35c, 50c, 60c, and 65c yd.

1st floor, State st.
Embroidered Skirts and Robes Reduced.
A final clearance of this season's stock.
White Muslin Skirts—former price $7.50—reduced to $3.75.
White Muslin and Colored Chambray Robes—former prices $12 to $20—reduced to $5.
Pique Skirts—were $20—now $5.
REMNANTS of Lace Combinations of Tucking, Puffing and Embroidery; lengths suitable for fronts and yokes; reduced to close—58c, 68c, 78c, 95c each and upwards.
SWISS EMBROIDERIES—at about ½ price to close.

Basement, annex.
Umbrellas—Extra Values at $1.25.



Women's 26-in. Black Taffeta Umbrellas, with steel rods and handles of Dresden, horn, pearl, ivory, etc., plain and trimmed; at less than ½ their regular price—$1.25.
Men's 28-inch Black Taffeta Umbrellas—with natural wood handles and steel rods; splendid values at $1.50.

Basement, Annex.
Hammocks.

Palmer's Woven Hammocks, with valance, pillow and spreader,	95c & up
Knotted Cord Hammocks, full size, assorted colors, with valance and spreaders,	$2.45
Knotted Cord Hammocks, fancy gathered valance, white enameled rings and large tassels (hand-made),	$6.50
Mexican Hammocks,	90c
Baby Hammocks,	30c
Baby Hammock Standards	$1.45
Hammock Hooks, Ropes and spreaders,	5c each

All Our Fine Furniture at Decided Discounts, During August.
Sold on 4th and 7th floors, State-st.

Despite the fact that manufacturers have almost universally advanced their prices, we offer our entire stock at 10% to 75% less than regular prices in order to make room for our incoming Autumn lines. There are no exceptions; every piece in our stock is reduced, during August.

Bookcases, Bureaus, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Library and Hall Chairs and Benches, Chiffoniers, China Closets, Parlor and Library Tables and Writing Desks, Upholstered Furniture for the Parlor and Library, Rattan and Summer Furniture, and a large and interesting collection of Antique Furniture.

Butterick Patterns for September now on sale.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.